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10th Anniversary Celebration

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Dr. David Punter, *Chairman*

Edward Sellers and J. J. Keleher, *Editors*

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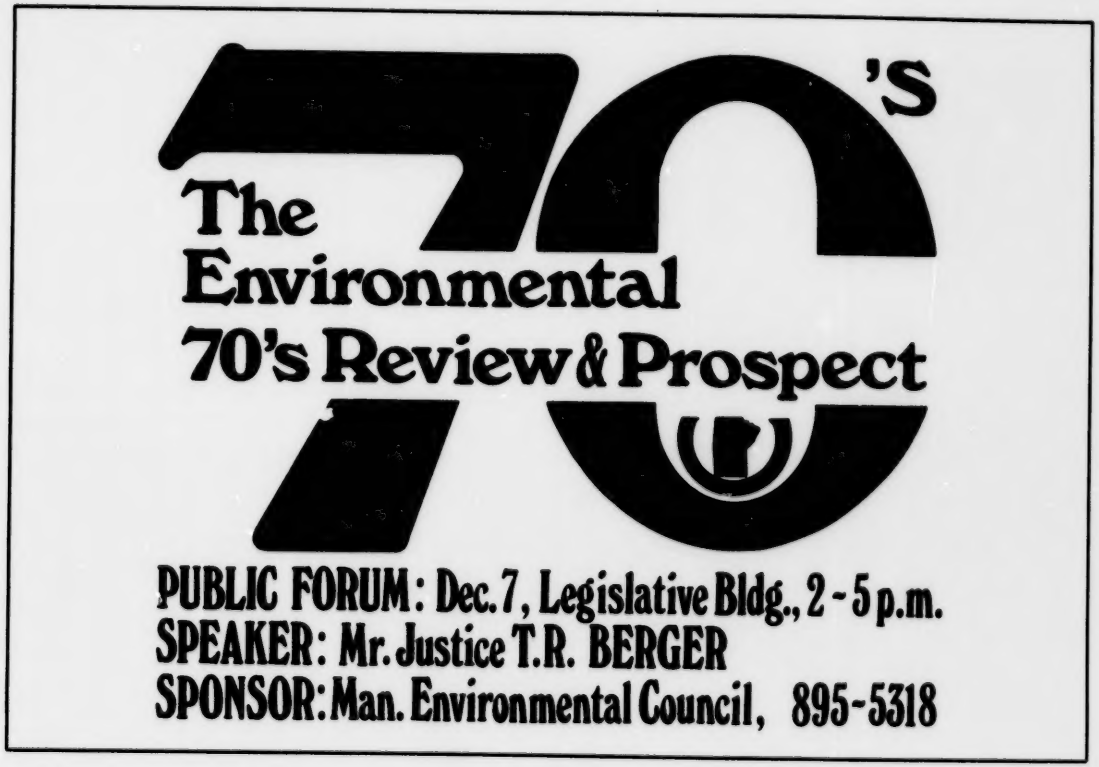
FOREWORD

David Punter

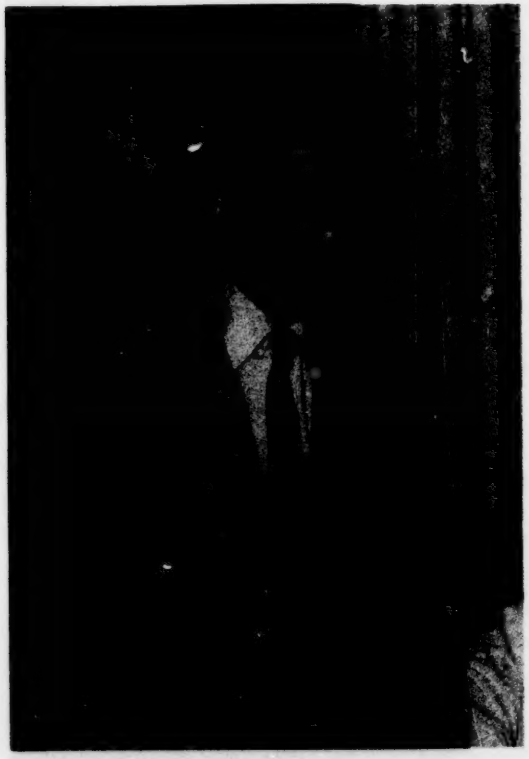
To mark its 10 years of existence, the Manitoba Environmental Council held a 10th Anniversary Celebration on December 7, 1981. This day-long event included a Council business meeting, a public forum and an evening banquet. To commemorate the occasion the Council has published, *10th Anniversary Celebration.*

Study 15 records the proceedings of this public forum, "The Environmental 70's: Review and Prospect" and the celebratory banquet. This publication will help document the birth of this Provincial environmental organization and, more importantly, some of the Council activities through its first decade.



INTRODUCTION

David Punter



Ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to welcome everybody, members and visitors of the Council. This, of course, is the 10th Anniversary Celebration that we are attending. The forum gives us an opportunity to look back at the activities of Council over the first decade of its operations, to take stock of what we've done, and to look to the future to see the areas that will need our attention.

The Council does have a very respectable record in terms of achievements and we shall hear about some of them this afternoon. They haven't always been entirely uniform over all the spheres of activity of Council, but at least in certain areas, at any given time, we have been relatively active and I believe that our recommendations have been worthwhile.

The format of the forum, as you will see from the agenda, is that we have four speakers. Our three speakers before coffee will be Mr. Sidney Green, Dr. Allen Lansdown and Mr. Serge Scrafield. In the interest of keeping the proceedings moving I'll introduce each of those speakers briefly to you now and then we won't interrupt the proceedings as time goes on. (See biographical notes.) Our fourth speaker of the afternoon will be the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger, who will provide us with the forum's keynote address.

Forum audience

ORIGIN OF MANITOBA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Mr. Sidney Green

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I too am awaiting with some anxiousness to hear the Honourable Mr. Justice Berger; I think that the program is well balanced in terms of the various inputs into environmental management and particularly as it reflects on the Environmental Council and its origin, which is the subject that I'm told to speak on.

All of you will appreciate that things change. Ten years ago I was a Minister and introduced legislation which called for the establishment of an Environmental Council. Today I'm a practicing lawyer and will be involved perhaps from time to time in matters affecting the environment.

Change can sometimes be rather startling, rather traumatic. A lawyer who called in a plumber had occasion to see how this was so. The plumber was there for about two hours, didn't leave any parts, but as he was leaving gave the lawyer a bill for $120. The lawyer said, "My God, that's $120". The plumber said, "That's right, you can read". "But", he said "That's $60 an hour". The plumber said, "That's right, you can calculate". "But I'm a lawyer and I can't charge my clients $60 an hour." The plumber said, "That's right. When I was a lawyer I couldn't charge $60 an hour."

So change is sometimes for the better. I expect that we are undergoing a substantial change althought it might not even be visible at the moment with regard to environmental management. I'll explain that when I deal with the origin of the Council.

The Council started much in response to, I think, the government's view at that time as to how it regarded citizen response. The Clean Environment Commission prior to the time when the government changed in 1969 was not a commission. It was an agency of the Minister, which actually administered environmental management by means of its administrative authority and its right to do things by virtue of being an arm of government. When the government changed it was decided that what was needed was a semi-judicial body which could have hearings and decide as a result of the intelligence that was put into it the kind of decision that had to made with regard to a particular environmental problem. There were no definitive rules as to what had to be done; there were no limits for industries and everybody was breaking

the law. The person who blew cigarette smoke in the air was breaking the law and maybe still is. At that time any contaminant was prohibited. What was needed was a body to sit in consideration as to what would and what would not be permitted. Therefore, a semi-judicial body was set up. Then there was an ultimate governmental authority. Something which you may know I'm a strong advocate of and I'm also a strong advocate of the consequences that flow from a wrongful use of that authority.

We said there had to be a government which said, after an environmental decision was made, "yes, that is the environmental decision." Now there are the economic and social considerations that flow from that decision. We will accept responsibility for it. We will say what should be done. That was the distinction between what we call the semi-judicial authority and the governmental authority.

I am a firm believer that the governmental authority has to be under constant pressure from an enlightened citizenship. Therefore, we started an Environmental Council. Incidentally, the Environmental Council that exists in Manitoba is unique in this country. Nobody is appointed to the Environmental Council by the minister as a ministerial appointment. The fact is that everybody is named by the minister. When I say that everybody is named I mean that literally. The first Environmental Council was composed of everybody who had ever written the minister a letter about the environment, either in praise or in criticism, and it didn't make any difference — they were all appointed to the Environmental Council. The Council was then told, and it was followed through, that you are a completely autonomous citizen's organization in no way responsible to the minister; that you will elect your own officers; that you will decide on the subjects to discuss; that you will deal totally as a citizen's group considering yourselves as being

The first Environmental Council was composed of everybody who had ever written the minister a letter about the environment, either in praise or in criticism, and it didn't make any difference — they were all appointed to the Environmental Council.

responsible to bring citizen viewpoint down on the government.

I am very proud to say, and I believe that it will be without contradiction, that at no time that I was involved was the Environmental Council ever, in any way, either directed or advised or persuaded or cajoled into doing something for the benefit of the government. I never got a group of people into my office and said, "Please don't discuss this matter, it will be embarrassing to the government if you do so." As a matter of fact, I said the reverse. I said, "Discuss this matter even though you know that it will be embarrassing to the government." In the middle of the biggest controversy in which we were involved relative to South Indian Lake, the Environmental Council decided that it wished to hold hearings, it wished to hear evidence, it wished to make recommendations. It did so. The government chose to say whether those recommendations would be dealt with by it, the manner in which we considered and reserved the ultimate power to act and we did act.

I have no embarassment on that account. The Council, with perfect right to do so, said, "Why did the Minister ask us to make decisions and to consider things if he's not going to follow our advice?" For the very reason that we wanted to know what your advice was, whether we followed it or not. That was the position of the government and should be its position at any time. It should listen, it should hear. Then it should fulfill its responsibility on the basis of its consideration of the events, subject at all times to the knowledge that there are citizens out there to whom it must commend itself if it seeks to continue to act as their servant and agents in responsible government.

That is the origin of the Manitoba Environmental Council. We didn't fund them a great deal; we never said we would. We gave them a secretary-treasurer. We also gave them complete access, and I hope that that has been followed through, that at any time if the Environmental Council wanted to go through our department of environmental management, civil servant by civil servant, department by department, director by director, to obtain information , that they would not need a so-called secrecy of information act in order to get that information.

We also said that we would provide some sort of seed funding, the continuous presence of a staff, help if they wanted it, the occasion to put on seminars, but that it was not a governmental agency. It was a citizens' organization.

I say that the origin is necessary to discuss today. It may have a particular relevance today because of the consitituional change that appears to be taking place in the country. I'm not even certain that it is taking place because it has been so complicated as to be virtually ununderstandable. One thing that I am certain of is that the constitution that we have today is better than the one that we're going to have four months from now. It will better serve the people of this country. The only change which I feel is important to Canadians, and even then symbolically important, is that it will be home. However, I would much prefer that it was home unchanged than home with the convoluted and really incomprehensible changes that have taken place. Some people say that we have a Charter of Rights; some people say that we don't. For the most part I have to agree that it is the Prime Minister of Canada who said that. He is backing

down on entrenched rights because now, for the most part, they can be changed by the Legislative Assembly or by the Parliament of Canada, which I happen to be fully in accord with. I am very happy that the Prime Minister has stopped that destruction of the democratic process which he was engaged in trying to entrench laws which no future parliament would be able to deal with.

So that has changed, but there are some things that are alleged to be entrenched. For instance, existing aboriginal rights are entrenched. The use of the word "existing" is not an accident. It is the hope of those who put it in that the courts will say that there were none. Therefore, the existing ones don't exist. We will again be talking double talk to our native people through a supposed entrenched Charter of Rights. Something that they had 100 years ago, which nobody else has had. The native people had their rights enshrined in treaties and in the constitution. They are the only ones mentioned. Because Indians were specifically singled out and mentioned in paragraph 91 as being reserved to the Federal Government to deal with, they had a special status.

Their special status and the enshrinement of those rights has done them not a bit of good. They are at the bottom of the totem pole in every social and economic indicator that one cares to look at. When I spoke to an Indian group about two weeks ago, I advised them that I come from the Jewish people who from time to time have been referred to as the chosen people. When you get people telling you that you are select or chosen, be careful. Be careful, because the line in "Fiddler on the Roof" which is stated by Tevye has a great deal in it. He says, "If we are the chosen people, let them choose somebody else for a change." Choosing the Indian people in the constitution will do the same disservice to them now that it did when they were chosen 150 years ago and given special status, special lands, special rights from the Government of Canada.

Now with regard to environmental rights and the reason I say that things are going to change, it won't take long before some lawyer says that life, liberty and the security of the person entitles me to clean air. I really don't think that that is so convoluted. It is a logical position to go to court and sue somebody who has been given permission by the government to engage in an environmentally objectionable action in some area. There are all kinds of them. This is prohibited by the constitution. An Environmental Council will not then be a pressure group on government, but we will have government by conflicting pressure groups.

If this sounds exaggerated, I tell you that it has already happened. We now have Joe Borowski getting leave to appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada to challenge the law which permits people to pay money towards therapeutic abortion. That decision, rather than a parliamentary decision, becomes binding on all Canadians. Worst of all, it can't be changed by parliament after its decided unless you get seven provinces having over 50 percent of the people at the same time amending the constitution to reflect that change.

This is a substantial profound change taking place within this country, for the most part without the people knowing it. So when we set up the Environmental Council we agreed that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. The government can act, but that there has to be an aware and an active citizenry. The government decided that it would sow the seed because it was a new era of an aware and active citizenry, but that it would not become involved because one is a contradiction of the other. If the government becomes involved in the citizens, who are supposed to be the pressure group, it becomes a farce and we have seen it. In most other provinces the government appoints the executive, in many cases pays the Council, and from time to time has the Council come to the minister, who says, "well, it would be an embarrassment to the government if you dealt with this question at this time now that it is before parliament."

Proudly, I say that was not the relationship of the Environmental Council and the Minister during my years in office. The Chairman has said that I am the father of the Environmental Council. I can't claim any such credit. The citizenry concerned about the environment predated any conception on the part of any governmental authority. All we did was say that we are going to put a section in a piece of legislation which is not very important, even the section is totally unimportant. We are going to see to it that these people have a means, an avenue, even a meeting place from which to operate. We did that.

In my view, Mr. Chairman, the Environmental Council did a lot of crazy things. They thought that I did a lot of crazy things too. What we did was respect the right of each person to his cuckoo ideas.

The Council has gone into many areas. I notice some on your agenda, which the Minister really doesn't feel will be of assistance to him, because the Minister doesn't have control over those areas. We dealt with contaminants. The Environmental Council wants to deal with aesthetics. They want to deal with land use aside from contaminants. It wasn't very helpful to the Minister. But this is what remained the prerogative, nobody at any time said, "You must stop doing it." We said, "You're not being of much assistance." But we didn't say stop doing it.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Green.

We do have time I believe for one or two questions or points of discussion.

Mr. Peter Aitcheson: I enjoyed listening to your description of how you think a government should work. The government should have the ultimate political power. Citizens should have strong pressure groups to keep it under control. But while you were a Minister in power, you did some things which definitely undermined the citizen's power, in particular your amendments to the Clean Environment Act. One particular amendment was to the effect that governments no longer were forced to go before the Clean Environment Commission when they were involved in polluting activity within that government's boundaries. So there seems to be some contradiction in what you are saying to us today. I never really understood why you made those changes to the Clean Environment Act.

Mr. Green: Well fortunately, when you understand, they will not be contradictions.

We had a situation where the City of Winnipeg wanted to spray for mosquitoes. The agency that dealt with insecticides, pesticides, was the federal government. They decided which ones could go on the market and which ones could not. We said that provided the agency which was elected was using something which the government had the right to say could or could not go on the market, and used it in accordance with the conditions set out within their boundaries, that we could not interfere with them. There has to be somewhere where the authority resides and the authority with regard to the use of these insecticides wasn't the federal government. I didn't say at that stage, citizens stop going to the federal government and telling them they are using a bad insecticide. As a matter of fact, I said the reverse. If they have authorized for use an insecticide which shouldn't be used, storm the barrier. So there is no contradiction once you understand.

Mr. Keleher: Mr. Green, would you do anything different if you had to do it over again with regard to the way the Council was started?

Mr. Green: I don't think so. I mean, if you are specific with regard to some defect — I've given you the philosophy of what we did. What we said is that there are citizens in the province of Manitoba who feel about the environment. We want to provide them a basis, a framework of a group where they can be positive in dealing with their concerns. And when I say be positive, I mean to present destructive criticism — I consider that positive.

So I'm not pretending that it was done perfectly, but you'd have to tell me what is an apparent problem before I would say that I would change it. I really don't have the power to do that now.

Mr. Keleher: No, I'm not saying there are any potential problems. You started out with a theory ten years ago; you've seen the idea mature. I'm just wondering as you have witnessed the Council and suppose you had to do it over again, would you keep it absolutely the same or would have added some other little wrinkles?

Mr. Green: Well, when we started ten years ago I wasn't by any means sure that it would continue. I was going to give it a test. When I look at this room and see the active, concerned and intelligent people, I think maybe we did something right. So I would have done it again.

Mr. Emberley: Mr. Green, it was wonderful to hear your delightful address. When you talked about setting up the environment council and allowing the citizens to have a little bit of an input, did you ever consider the incredible imbalance of power between the small number of people who volunteer at great cost to themselves to try to do something to preserve our world and the incredible power of the business community and the government, backed by tax dollars and tax deductible dollars, working in so many cases to harm the environment. The fact that in ten years time it never occurred to you, and it still hasn't, that there should be some adequate funding for environmental people to balance up the power of the two sides of the debate. I'm concerned that you're thinking hasn't progressed further.

Mr. Green: I always was a stubborn person and your question doesn't in any way make me less stubborn in that respect. I think that you are presumptuous, if you'll excuse me, in saying that the elected people are not concerned with the environment; that they are trying to destroy you; or that industry is not concerned with the environment. I never ever said, nor will I accept the fact that once I became elected I ceased to represent the people of the Province of Manitoba. I never accepted the notion that the only one who represents them is a non-elected person, and he speaks for the people.

So no, I don't agree that the government and the elected representative are in some type of conspiracy trying to destroy the environment. In order to be affirmative to your answer, I'd have to accept that and I don't. I believe, and you don't agree with me but nevertheless it is my belief, that I was just as concerned with clean air, clean water and clean land as you were when I was in government.

Mr. Chairman: We may have gotten a little bit away from the environment, but we've certainly had some very educational and entertaining discussion. Thank you, Mr. Green.

NEWS SERVICE

Date: January 7, 1972.

MANITOBA

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MEETING CALLED TO FORM
ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL

Plans to form a broadly representative environmental council for the province are announced in a statement issued by Mines, Resources and Environmental Management Minister Sidney Green.

The statement follows:

Invitations have now been forwarded to groups and individuals who have previously indicated an interest in matters concerning the environment, asking that they attend a meeting for the purpose of forming an Environmental Council for the province, on January 28, 1972, in the Legislative Building.

The creation of an Environmental Council is the third and final step in the reorganization of the province's machinery for the purpose of combatting pollution and protecting the environment. Earlier moves included re-organizing the Clean Environment Commission so as to include a majority of citizen members and a full-time chairman, and the establishment of an environmental management division within this department, to be responsible for administration. Dr. W.G. Bowen is now the assistant deputy minister in charge of this division.

It is intended that the Environmental Council will include persons from throughout the province who, through vocation, interest or any other means, are able to make contibutions in the area of environmental control. The council will be directly responsible to the minister of the department and will form a direct link between the government and the community.

The initial invitations have been sent to over fifty persons and several groups who have been at one time or another in contact with the government relative to pollution matters. The list is not intended to be closed and it is hoped that the council will be able to recruit additional members.

At the first meeting of the council it is hoped that an executive will be appointed and that terms of reference will be agreed to, including that of ensuring broad representation. I am hoping that the council will meet twice a year, but that it will set up sub-committees, and task forces, to deal with specific problems which the government is required to face from time to time. I am also hoping that the council will sponsor activities such as conferences which will further involve the community in matters involving the environment and pollution control.

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79030, P. Allen © M.E.C.

MANITOBA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL: PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE

Dr. Allen Lansdown

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to thank the organizing committee for inviting me to say a few words about the Council and state how pleased I am to be among friends and colleagues from the Council's past and present. Particularly, I'm very pleased to get one more chance to explore environmental matters with an old colleague from the Southern Indian Lake debate days who later became our Minister, under whom the Council worked for the first half of its existence — Mr. Green.

A comment was made earlier as to whether you are the father of the Council. I'll refrain from calling you Dad. However, I understand that if we talk about legal matters, the legal definition of a father is one who at least was the male head of a family when the baby was born.

I'm also very honoured to be on the program with, you might say, a colleague from a costume party a couple of years ago. Mr. Thomas Berger and I were dressed in very elegant and colourful gowns when he received the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by the University of Manitoba. I recall an interesting discussion over at University College which went on to the wee hours of night on the subject of justice, fairness and just how silly even senior judges can be at times. So now we have three components — the Council, the judges and even the politicians admitting that they do some silly things now and then.

More seriously, we're here really today to talk about the Council, the events, the activities that have gone on during the past ten years. We've moved on to the '80s from the '70s. The '70s and perhaps including the end of the '60s as well were, if I may borrow a Chinese expression, "very interesting times", although some would say we're also in interesting times now or going into them.

It was a period marking the end of many things taken for granted and ushered in a new era of not only rapid but rather fundamental changes. Some of these changes can be listed: The end of cheap and limitless energy, or at least the end of that concept; the end or the beginnings of the end of an era of unbounded dreams of expansion and growth. We're seeing ripples running through our society at the present time in that area. It was an era of very large projects. One would say in some cases projects too big for us to handle — pipelines, 12 tarsands plants were to be in operation in about 36 months, nuclear parks in every region. This

sort of philosophy really ground bit by bit, maybe not to a halt, but it certainly slowed down. A decade of change.

Another thing that changed was a more fundamental recognition of environmental risks. Some warning signs had appeared in the '50s and early '60s, but it was really the end of the '60s, beginning of the '70s, that big changes seemed to appear. We also saw, more recently, the Third World starting to recognize its economic vulnerability. We've seen, as a result of a number of forces, some of which are associated with oil, an economic downturn, world-wide, regionally, and locally.

It was during this period that the Council was born. Mr. Green has mentioned some of the factors that went into its birth. Its beginnings went back to 1970, not 1971. Of course, if we subtract nine months from a birth we usually get a difference of a year. At that time a recommendation was directed to the Honourable Rene Toupin, then Minister of Health and Social Development, by the Manitoba Sub-committee of the International Biological Program, recommending the formation of an Environmental Council and pollution forum. They recommended a non-political Council of well-qualified citizens. Quite a small Council of eight to twelve was perceived, inter- disciplinary in nature and answerable to a senior minister. It was felt that an anti-pollution group couldn't function as a Council, that a lobbying group or a group that was dealing with one aspect of the environment wasn't appropriate as an advisory group. Since Professor Jennifer Shay was involved and is here, perhaps she might want to make a few more comments later on.

In response to this or in parallel to this recommendation, we then saw the birth of the Council. We started in 1972 with the Honourable Lloyd Axworthy as the first chairman. He wasn't honourable then, at least that wasn't his title. Lloyd started things off followed by Ken Arenson and then myself. You'll see a list on the program here, indicating the various chairmen through the years. We might add Dave Punter, who seems to have been missed out in the list for 78-79.

We've had five ministers. The Honourable Sidney Green was the first and with whom we've worked for the longest time, from 1972 to 1977. It was under his ministership that the Bylaws and the way in which the Council dealt with problems developed. I certainly agree with some of his comments earlier. We did end up at times on the opposite side of the fence on issues but we were given a freedom to pursue matters that I think is commendable. I hope we'll hear from the Minister's speech tonight that this will continue. He was followed by Mr. Ransom, Mr. Jorgenson, Mr. Filmon and now Mr. Cowan.

We developed into a semi-activist group. I think Mr. Green would agree with that. There were a number of issues that we felt should be addressed directly and rather immediately. Of course it is rather hard to speak of "we" with a Council of nearly 100 people. We're talking about consensus or partial consensus, but always one has to recognize that there were very great differences of opinion that were hammered out. These were issues that came up, I won't say day to day, but would come up as a matter of public concern and required some comment. There was also an undercurrent of matters of more fundamental concern. I suspect from your comments just now, Mr. Green, that those were the items in particular that government was concerned with.

This rather activist position on the one hand caused difficulties with some individuals. Some Council members caused at least slight embarrassment to others. It was a healthy aspect because one of the things which was rather important during those days was to recognize what the nature of the environmental issue was. I'm thinking in rather technical terms, but also of the nature of the social response, those emotions, those aspects that made people feel very upset. Although there are some today who felt that we shouldn't be pushing into sensitive areas, I think that was a healthy aspect of the Council. I'll make some further comments about that in a few moments.

What sort of issues did the Council get itself into? I'll mention a few chronologically for examples. One of the early ones was South Indian Lake, particularly about the Churchill River Diversion. It had been smouldering in the province for some time, a matter of greater complexity than any of us then realized, going back to 68-69 and this continued on into the early '70s.

About the same time we saw the first storm clouds of the Garrison problem. This was to most of us seen as a non-issue until convinced. A number of us were convinced by our colleagues who had looked at this. This is really the front end of something very large. There was in fact, I found personally, in this particular issue a tremendous role within the Council of education, education of my colleagues and I. The early work on the Garrison, the pulling together of information that was of serious concern early on in the debate, was done through the Council's technical committees.

Nuclear power in Manitoba arose about this time. These were the days of 10 percent growth. We saw the possibility if one continued compounding at 10 percent for not very many years that the Nelson River would be used up completely. Manitoba would have to go into some other form of providing electrical energy. Studies were started to see where those reactors would go and what environmental effects might arise. Although that didn't proceed as far as many

of us thought at the time because of a slowdown in the electrical growth and because of a change, as a result of that, in the planning strategy to stay with water power, I think it gave us a taste of some of the difficulties and dilemmas with pro-development, pro-environment. The dilemmas would be faced when dealing with a subject like nuclear power. Just as we had seen complexities greater than anticipated in dealing with water power, a renewable resource in non-renewable containers called valleys, not a simple situation at all.

There were other issues. We dealt with international power lines, where much to our delight environmentally, but much to the consternation of many, the National Energy Board ruled that an international powerline had to have an environmental assessment. The Council and the government ended up before the Board on opposite sides of the fence. That, for me, was a very interesting period. For those of us that participated, it perhaps is one of the areas that we can look back, ten, twenty or thirty years hence with some pride. There was no attempt on either side to embarrass the other, but there was certainly an attempt to put forward those features that we each saw as of great importance. I still feel good about that. I also feel good about the government's response to us.

Other issues came up. The question of siting an urban area on a block of first class agricultural land. Once again matters and features rather complex to deal with, but perhaps of a more fundamental nature. While we were reacting to these matters, there was the Trizec Development, the revision of the Clean Environment Act, the City of Winnipeg Act being changed, matters of smelter emissions in Thompson, we again ended up taking a little different stand on that.

There was also some fundamental work going on. It was interesting to hear this morning the lengthy discussion and the importance that the Council gave to the matter of wildlife management. These studies were going on in the early days of the Council. We're seeing derivatives in terms of dealing with parks. We've seen matters of the intersection of the area used for feedlots and the area where wolves tend to live and breed as matters that can't be written with a simple, "let's go this way or that." A balance and a rather carefully struck balance was needed.

Mostly, we were reacting to specific issues. If we examine that array of issues that we have been involved in or look down today's program of issues, we'll find that they tend to fall into these two categories and will continue to do so. The matters of immediate response, something like a proposal, a letter of intent dealing with an aluminum plant, but also those of fundamental aspect.

I'd suggest there has also been a bit of a change. We're now ten years old. That still doesn't make us wise., I wouldn't want a ten-year old out in the car or making policy decisions but a little bit of responsibility perhaps, or a little bit of maturity we might say has grown into the system.

We are now better able to respond to these matters because of some of these fundamental aspects — understandings, mutual teaching — that is going on in the Council.

I want to make some remarks about this question of effectiveness of our advice. Mr. Green mentioned this point "why ask us for advice and then ignore it?" I don't think the advice was ignored. I don't think the advice has been ignored since 1977. When advice or comment is given, it is very very rare that it , unless on a very narrow point, can be acted upon immediately. Very often the pieces of advice that we put forward in our briefs or resolutions, if they get to the right people, those who are working on policy planning, the people who are analyzing us, they are going to have an effect somewhere down the line.

The Council has been and should continue to be quite effective in stimulating public awareness of problems and providing background information that is difficult to find elsewhere. This is a role that the Council can play and I suspect many citizens expect it to play.

One of the sad things, maybe it's a good thing, is that no one can say, "look, we gave you this advice, you took it." We can't run out and tell Val Werier that this advice came from us. We might talk about it as an education process at relatively high policy level. This sort of input becomes extremely important to the longer-term planning, the longer-term examination of these problems at a policy level.

In response to one or two who've asked me now, why should I bother with the Council, our advice is never taken anyway. "I don't think that's so, I would say the opposite." Recognizing that it takes time for some of these points to work through the system, our advice has certainly shown up later as part of policy or part of an individual member's or government reaction to things. Obviously this is not going to happen in 100 percent of the cases.

What about the Council's strengths and weaknesses? One weakness that has been discussed is its financial position. Our finances are relatively low and haven't grown very much over the years, although we have had an increase in the past. But on that I think we have to recognize, and again here I would agree with you, Mr. Green, this is rare.

I think the point was made that the financing of the Council through the government circle was primarily, it was really solely, for backup. The

real Council resources are the individuals working on it. Some problems at times in typing, timing, and so on, really are a relatively small thing. The amount of effort that Manitoban citizens have put into this Council by virtue of its size, by virtue of the number of activities that are going on, its value is tremendous. It's something that we can't take off on our tax form. That loophole is closing anyway, I understand. It's something that we can contribute to the future and to our province. When I started thinking about the resources that the Council have at hand, that's not a weakness at all — it's a strength.

One problem is finding enough time to deal with all the issues. This is a problem that any organization or presumably any government department is going to have. Issues tend to hit faster than one can deal with them.

We have to be more careful in dealing with those things that we feel that we can make some input to. Perhaps set aside the odd issue that we would love to respond to, but it is just not possible. However, I think that the continued strengthening that we've seen in the past, the strengthening of our fundamental side of our work, although it is not as exciting as fighting with the provincial utility in front of the National Energy Board, working on these fundamental aspects give us more and more of a base, an understanding, a pool of resources on which to draw when specific issues come up.

So that although we still have to be rather careful in culling what issues we deal with, that we are, and I think we should continue to, build the base to make it easier to respond to these and I think that's happening.

The Council has been and should continue to be quite effective in stimulating public awareness of problems and providing background information that is difficult to find elsewhere. This is a role that the Council can play and I suspect many citizens expect it to play.

I recommend that we strengthen this educational aspect wherever possible within our technical committees, by drawing one more member in so we can teach him or he can teach us. The Council has a wide variety of points of view. Although this sometimes makes debates rather long, it also tends to push us toward consensus before we move. We weigh different points of view. We should recognize that as a strength, even though we may sometimes find ourselves individually on very opposite sides.

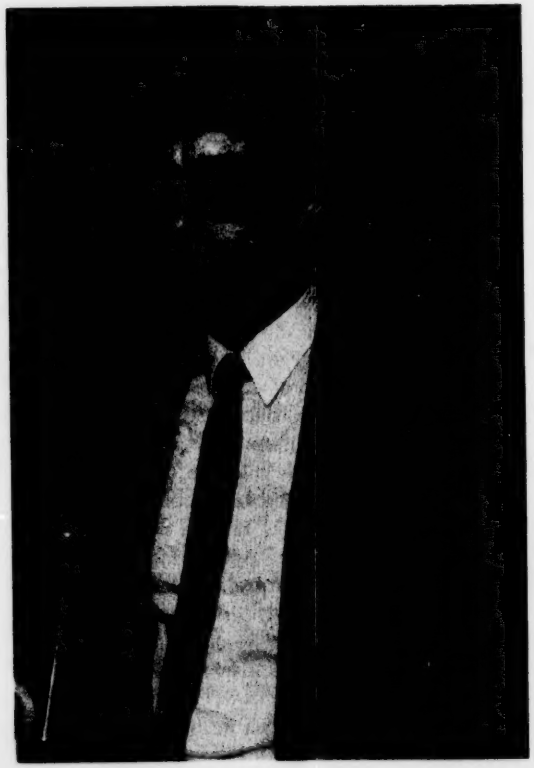
In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the Council has done a good job for the province in spite of its tiny financial resources. The province has given the Council a reasonably free rein to identify problems and give advice. I hope that this continues. It's particularly important to recognize that the number of people actively engaged in the Council activities is extraordinarily high for a province of this size. I hope this continues.

I would just make one suggestion then, or one comment, to both the members and the Minister. To members, please keep working on the issues. Encourage your colleagues if they slope off a little bit or feel a bit discouraged. Encourage them to continue working with us in the direction that we've been going. Secondly, I would suggest to Mr. Cowan that he listen carefully to our advice, because it could be some of the most comprehensive and certainly will be the cheapest that he'll get in his term.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

PROVINCIAL RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

Mr. Serge Scrafield



Thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. My remarks shouldn't create too much controversy. I'll try not to hold up the coffee too long and spare you the jokes. I'll be brief, too.

I feel honoured to be speaking to you today. I hope this talk gives you some of the background information needed to properly advise government on managing our environment. To cover the length and breadth of the government's environmental activities over the decade would not be possible in the time available today. Therefore, I shall emphasize only the major new changes made during the course of the 1970's. Because environmental planning now covers several government departments, it is not possible for one person to adequately address all those issues. I would like to thank Mr. Norman Brandson from the Environmental Assessment and Review Process, Mr. Jim Warrener and Mr. Stan Eagleton from the Clean Environment Commission, for their assistance in preparing this talk. I hope that among the three or four of us we can satisfactorily answer any questions you may have at the end of the talk.

During the '60s and '70s we witnessed an increasing public concern with the state of our environment. Governments for the most part struggled to respond. The Manitoba Government found itself without a system for good comprehensive environmental planning and review. However, we have improved our performance somewhat. I shall outline the significant steps the government has taken over the last ten years. I would ask you to recommend how we could improve upon it. I would like to stress two things in my talk. Firstly, that the government's response to environmental concerns has been evolving over that ten-year period and is continuing to do so. Secondly, that good, long-range planning is as essential to the protection of our environment as is regulation.

The government's response may be said to have begun with the amendment of environment legislation in 1972 and the creation of the Clean Environment Commission. In fact, it had existed since 1968. It continued with the creation of the Environmental Assessment and Review Process in 1975, then followed the proclamation of a new Planning Act in 1976, the formation of a provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet the same year, and the enactment of provincial land use policies in 1980. There has also been established an internal review process for projects involving both the environmental and

the land use planning components of government. These developments should be discussed one at a time.

Perhaps the first significant response to environmental change came in 1972 when, as I said, the Province revised the Clean Environment Act, designed to mitigate the contamination of air, water and soil. The Act permits the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations governing a whole array of factors related to contaminants. A number of such regulations have, in fact, been made. Under this legislation anyone proposing a development which discharges contaminants into the environment must file a proposal with the department responsible for the environment. If the proposal meets the provisions of the Act and the regulations, the Minister may approve the proposal. Otherwise, the Minister shall refer the proposal to the Clean Environment Commission.

The Clean Environment Commission is a quasi-judicial agency established by Order-in-Council under the Act. It is composed of a permanent chairman and several citizen members with a wide range of interests. They are currently appointed for a three-year term. The Commission may approve a proposal referred to it, if it is satisfied that the proposal meets the limits prescribed by regulation. It may not approve a proposal which does not meet those limits.

In the case of a contaminant not covered by the regulations, the Commission will prescribe limits, terms and conditions and the proposal must comply with them. The Commission is required to advertise its intentions to order limits and if there is an expression of interest or concern, it will hold public hearings prior to issuing an order.

It is also required to hold hearings concerning abatement proposals referred to the Commission for consideration by the Minister. Furthermore, the Commission is empowered on its own or upon receiving a complaint to hold a hearing to ascertain whether any person is complying with the limits, terms or conditions prescribed by the Commission. It may also hold hearings into general environmental issues. It is now doing so with regard to surface water quality. That then is a description of the Clean Environment Commission.

In late 1975, half-way through the ten-year period, the Manitoba Government established the Environmental Assessment and Review Agency. This agency is made up of the Deputy Minister and Assistant Deputy Minister responsible for the environment, plus a representative from each of the Departments of Health and Finance, and a representative of the proponent. This agency is at the centre of a process which has come to be known as EARP, that is the Environmental Assessment and Review Process. Its objectives are to institute a high standard of environmental care for government actions, and secondly, to develop a process which will deal with all environmental concerns not covered by other legislation, which will provide a tool to allow for the incorporation of environmental protection considerations at the outset of a project, in the design of the project where it can be most useful. Finally, to provide a basis for informed decisions by elected officials by making explicit all costs and benefits of a project. In other words, letting the elected officials make the decisions, but make sure they're aware of all the factors involved, and enumerating the trade-offs implicit in that project.

The process itself generally can be described as follows. Firstly, government projects are screened so that only those with potential for environmental impact are subject to the process. Secondly, environment is narrowly defined to mean basically the biophysical environment, although other effects directly related to environmental impacts may be considered. For those projects subject to the Environmental Assesment and Review Process (EARP) the proponent must submit a project description. The project is reviewed by provincial technical staff from a number of disciplines, by local government officials, and optionally by federal staff, special interest groups and the general public. An initial environmental evaluation report is prepared. If potential impacts which can't be eliminated remain or if there are outstanding questions and concerns, an environmental impact assessment may be required.

Guidelines are issued to the proponent who prepares the environmental impact assessment. The assessment is reviewed and a final decision is made on the project by Cabinet. Public hearings may be held at the discretion of the Minister responsible for the environment. That covers the environmental assessment and review process.

As a general rule, that process and environmental regulations in general are not applied until a project is close to the construction stage. Many environmental problems, however, are the result of inadequate long-range planning. It became apparent during the early '70s that the province required improvements in two essential components of good planning. First of all, a provincial administration which was capable of carrying out interdisciplinary planning, that didn't exist prior to the mid-70s. Secondly, some form of formal guidance to municipalities. Therefore on January 1, 1976 a new Planning Act was proclaimed. The Act's principal objectives were, first to decentralize planning decisions from the provincial level to the municipal level with the province providing guidance; secondly, to properly organize the provincial input into planning.

Pursuant to this Act, an interdepartmental planning board of Deputy Ministers was

appointed to co-ordinate the province's planning activities. Also created was a Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet. This latter committee, better known as PLUC, was appointed by Order-in-Council and includes the Ministers of the five or six departments most closely associated with land use — generally, the departments responsible for agriculture, municipal affairs, environment, natural resources, energy and mines. The main responsibilities of this Cabinet Committee are to provide guidance to municipalities, provincial departments, and agencies that are charged with the responsibility for land use management. They do this by setting broad land use policies for the whole province. Secondly, to provide a co-ordinated interdepartmental review of municipal land use policies and plans. Thirdly, to provide a forum for resolving land use problems which arise among the various government departments and agencies. Finally, to provide an interdisciplinary review of major land use projects. The Interdepartmental Planning Board, that's the Deputy Minister's !evel committee, is also established by Order-in-Council; includes those Deputy Ministers from eleven government departments. Three Crown Agencies are also represented. Once again, the departments and agencies represented are those with a substantial interest in land use. Its chief function is to support the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

The main task over the last five or six years of these three entities, together with the help of staff from several government departments, municipal officials and the public, was the preparation of the provincial land use policies. These policies are provided for under the Planning Act in order to guide the municipalities and the public in sound environmental planning. The policies have a history that spans the 1970's as well. They were initially recommended by the Winnipeg Region Study Committee; a group representing 30 municipalities in the vicinity of Winnipeg.

Also, in 1975 and 1976 a special legislative committee on land ownership and use held hearings throughout Manitoba. In its final report, this committee stressed the need for policies to guide the responsible stewardship of our agricultural resources. In response to these public concerns, the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet set to work to devise land use policies based on the municipal proposals. This process culminated in June 1978 with the tabling of an interim version of the provincial land use policies.

There followed two-and-a-half years of discussion among municipal councillors, public interest groups, MLA's and cabinet ministers. Finally on November 8, 1980, the Manitoba Provincial Land Use Policies were established by Order-in-Council pursuant to the Planning Act.

The government outlined several major goals inherent in the policies. First of all, they're directed to a rational allocation of lands. This allocation is based on three main criteria; the capability of the land, the existing pattern of use, and a reasonably high standard of environmental quality. The policies are aimed at providing ample land to meet such needs as residential demand, in a matter that minimizes conflict with other resource activities.

The policies are also directed toward the protection of provincial resources such as prime agricultural land, unique natural sites, limestone, sand, gravel deposits, significant cultural, historic and natural sites. The policies are intended to minimize servicing costs to municipal and provincial governments, and to protect the provincial investment in existing facilities. Finally, the policies encourage the strengthening of existing urban centres rather than the creation of new ones.

These policies are intended to guide the preparation of municipal plans. As a general rule the province will approve plans only where they conform with the land use policies. Furthermore, in areas where there are no local plans, all subdivisions of land are viewed or judged on the basis of those policies.

The government then devoted considerable resources to improving the planning activity in the province during the 1970s. More importantly, perhaps, the '70s also witnessed an upsurge in planning at the municipal level. There are currently 75 municipalities or planning districts which have either completed new plans or are in the process of doing so. The intent here, of course, is that through good planning and a co-operative provincial/municipal approach, we should be able to avoid creating unnecessary environmental conflicts in the future.

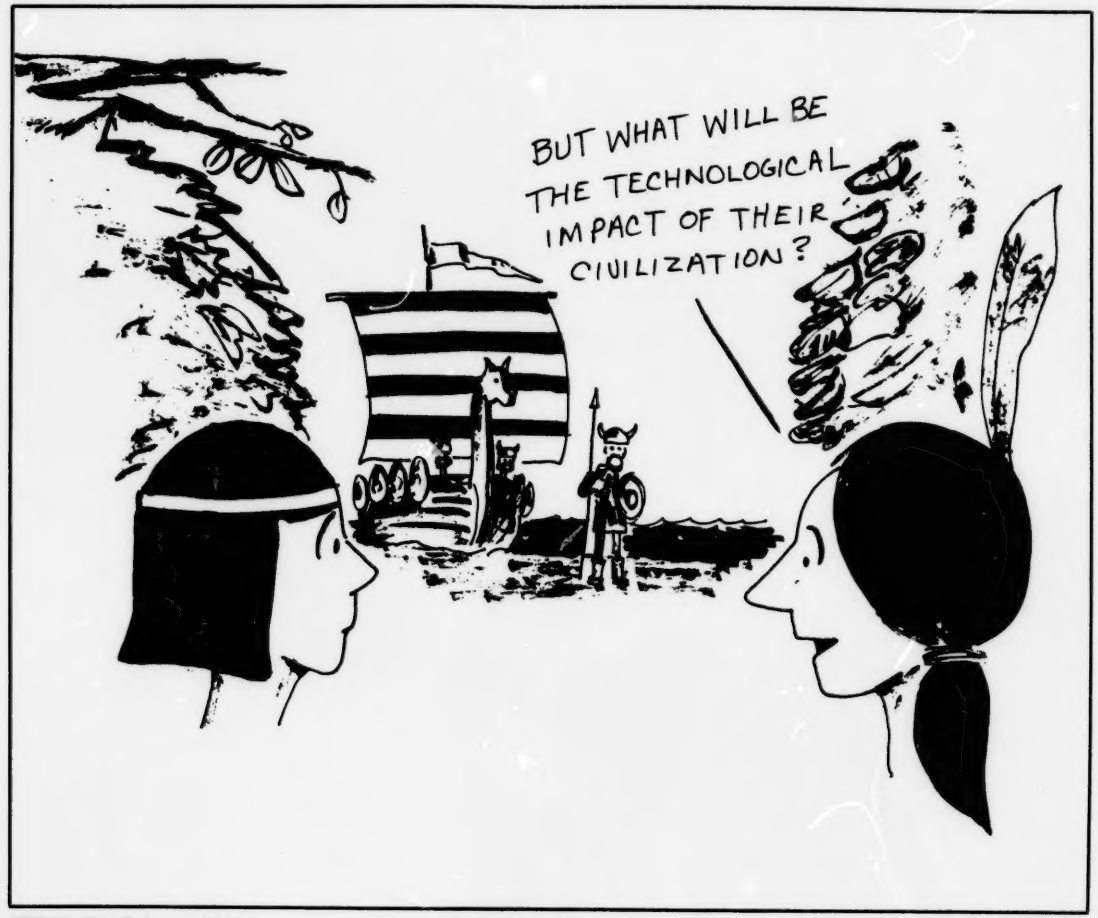
A useful outgrowth of the planning efforts of the '70s has been the development of a joint environmental and planning review process in the government. Since about 1978, responding to the need for a broader-based review, many government projects have been subject to a newer process which combines the environmental assessment and review process and the interdepartmental planning board or planning functions. Under this process, staff organize a multi-departmental technical committee to work with the proponent in planning a project. All affected Municipal Councils are involved; recommendations are made by the interdepartmental planning board and the environmental assessment agency and Municipal Councils to the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet. This committee makes the final decisions regarding the siting and environmental safeguarding of projects.

The 500 kv transmission line to Minnesota — the second of the two built — and the proposed Mandan transmission line to Nebraska are

examples of projects which are following or have followed this process.

In conclusion, then, throughout the '70s the government has been adapting to the demands for improved environmental planning. This has been an evolutionary process. It is a long way from being completed. It began with the improvement of environmental legislation in the early '70s, some revamping of the Clean Environment Commission and the establishment of the environmental assessment process in 1975. The evolution continued with the enactment of new planning legislation in 1976, the creation of an interdepartmental planning board and the Land Use Committee of Cabinet. Finally, the Planning and Environmental Assessment Processes were combined in a joint review system. It is likely that with increasing public interest in environmental considerations, these processes will continue to evolve within government. As government staff involved in these efforts, we would welcome your suggestions for improvement.

Thank you.



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CHANGING ATTITUDES TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Mr. Justice T. R. Berger

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. You referred to my political career, which ended back in the '60s. Of course I have been quite detached from controversy in the years that have passed. The party that I was connected with in British Columbia is, I think, well known here. Once you become a judge, your association with any party naturally ceases. You can't expect any recognition from them.

I discovered that when I was offered an honourary degree back in 1975 by a little liberal arts university in British Columbia called Notre Dame University of Nelson. I can tell you've all heard of it. The NDP was in office then in British Columbia. I thought they would receive the news that I had been granted this degree with some pleasure. But upon the news of this degree reaching the Department of Education in Victoria, the government decided to withdraw the university's power to grant degrees at all. A few months later Social Credit returned to power in British Columbia. The new regime, upon receiving this intelligence of what had transpired in connection with my degree, closed the university down altogether. It was a year or two after that that I was invited by the University of Manitoba to come here to receive

an honourary degree. I felt obliged to disclose what had happened in British Columbia and added the query "Are you sure you want to go through with this?" They did, and I'm very grateful for the honour.

Let me tell you at the outset, both smokers and non-smokers, that I'm not here to talk about anything that has to do directly with Manitoba. I want to chat with you about the inquiry I undertook in Northern Canada in the mid-70s, the outcome of the work of the inquiry, and about some of the conclusions that I myself have drawn relating to the relationship between man and his environment and leave them with you for your consideration.

In the early '70s there were discoveries of natural gas made in the Arctic Ocean. There was found to be an enormous deposit of natural gas at Prudhoe Bay on the north coast of Alaska. The oil and gas industry developed proposals to bring that gas from the north coast of Alaska along a route that would travel in an easterly direction across the Yukon and then cross the Mackenzie Delta and then southeast along the Mackenzie River. Then the proposed pipeline would branch out and it would carry natural gas to the great metropolitan centres of Canada and the United States, and would on the way pick up deposits of gas that had been found in the Canadian Arctic, in the vicinity of the Mackenzie Delta.

The environmental issues that were raised for Canada, and for the U.S. as well of course, were novel, but were worked out I think, and are being worked out in a way that should, if we use our heads, preserve environmental interests without inhibiting a rational and orderly program of oil and gas exploration and development at our northern frontier.

The environmental issues that were raised for Canada, and for the U.S. as well of course, were novel, but were worked out I think, and are being worked out in a way that should, if we use our heads, preserve environmental interests without inhibiting a rational and orderly program of oil and gas exploration and development at our northern frontier.

Now the pipeline was to be built by Arctic Gas, a consortium of Canadian and American companies. They constituted altogether the largest aggregation of private capital ever assembled. The pipeline itself was to be the largest construction project ever undertaken by private enterprise. The Government of Canada appointed a commission of inquiry to examine the social, economic and environmental impact of the proposed pipeline. The Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry which sat from 1974 until 1977, wrapping up its work in 1978, was at that time unique in Canadian experience because it represented the first occasion on which we had sought to determine the impact of a large scale frontier project before and not after the fact. The issues that the inquiry had to deal with relating to the environmental consequences of energy production are as urgent in the 1980's as they were in the late '70s.

The project in present day dollars would have cost something like $40 billion. The project, of course, entailed much more than a right-of-way. It would be a major construction project across our northern territories, across a land that is cold and dark in winter, a land largely inaccessible by rail or road. It would be necessary to construct wharves, warehouses, storage sites, air strips, a huge infrastructure just to build a pipeline. There would have to be a network of hundreds of miles of roads built over the snow and ice; the capacity of the fleet of tugs and barges on the Mackenzie River would have to be doubled; there would be 6,000 construction workers required north of the 60th parallel to build the pipeline, 1,200 more to build the gas plants and gathering systems in the Mackenzie Delta; there would be 130 gravel mining operations simply to provide gravel for the pipeline construction; there would 600 river and stream crossings; pipe, trucks, heavy equipment, tractors and aircraft.

If that gas pipeline were built it would result in enhanced oil and gas exploration activity all along the route of the pipeline throughout the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic. The Government of Canada made it clear that in examining the impact of the proposed project -- a gas pipeline — we should proceed on the basis that if that route were chosen for a gas pipeline, an oil pipeline would follow along the same route. So the inquiry had to consider the impact on Canada's North of an energy corridor for the transportation of gas and oil from the Arctic Ocean to the mid-continent.

What I have said will give you some idea of the magnitude of the inquiry. The mandate was to examine the social, economic and environmental impact on the North of the proposed pipeline and energy corridor. The merit I suggest in such a comprehensive mandate is plain. The consequences of a large-scale frontier project inevitably combines social, economic and environmental factors.

We first had to wrestle with the question, "how could the public participate effectively in the inquiry". After all, the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic constitutes a region as large as Western Europe. It is sparsely settled. Only about 30,000 people live there but they comprise four races, White, Indian, Inuit and Metis. They speak six languages, English, the Inuit language of the Western Arctic and four Indian languages. All of these people were entitled to be heard. How could arrangements be worked

out for all of them to participate in the decision-making process? The government has lots of money, so does the oil and gas industry, so do the pipeline companies, but how were the native people going to participate? How was the environmental interest to be represented? If the inquiry was to be fair and complete, all of these interests had to be represented.

We established a funding program for those groups which had an interest which ought to be represented, but whose means would not allow it. On my recommendation, funding was provided by the Government of Canada to the native organizations, environmental groups, northern municipalities and northern business — that is small business — to enable them to participate in the hearings on an equal footing so far as that might be possible with the pipeline companies and the oil and gas industry. These groups received altogether from the inquiry $1,773,000 which they were able to use to assemble their own evidence and to hire lawyers, researchers to present their case to the inquiry. The cost of the inquiry altogether came to $5.3 million. Bear in mind that the industry itself had spent approximately $50 million in environmental and engineering studies in preparing its case, so to speak, for presentation to the inquiry and the National Energy Board.

Now in funding these groups, I took the view that there was no substitute for letting them have the money and decide for themselves how to spend it, independently of the government and the inquiry. If they were to be independent and to make their own decisions and present the evidence that they thought vital, they had to be provided with funds with no strings attached. They had, however, to account to the inquiry for the money spent. All this they did.

So funds were provided to an umbrella organization, the Northern Assessment Group, established by the environment groups to ensure they could participate as advocates for the environment. In this way the environmental interest was made a part of the whole hearing process. The same applied to the other interests represented at the hearing. The result was that witnesses were examined and cross-examined, not simply to determine whether the pipeline was feasible from an engineering point of view, but that such things as the impact of an influx of construction and corridor development on the hunting, trapping and fishing economy of the native people, and the impact on northern municipalities and northern business, were all taken into account.

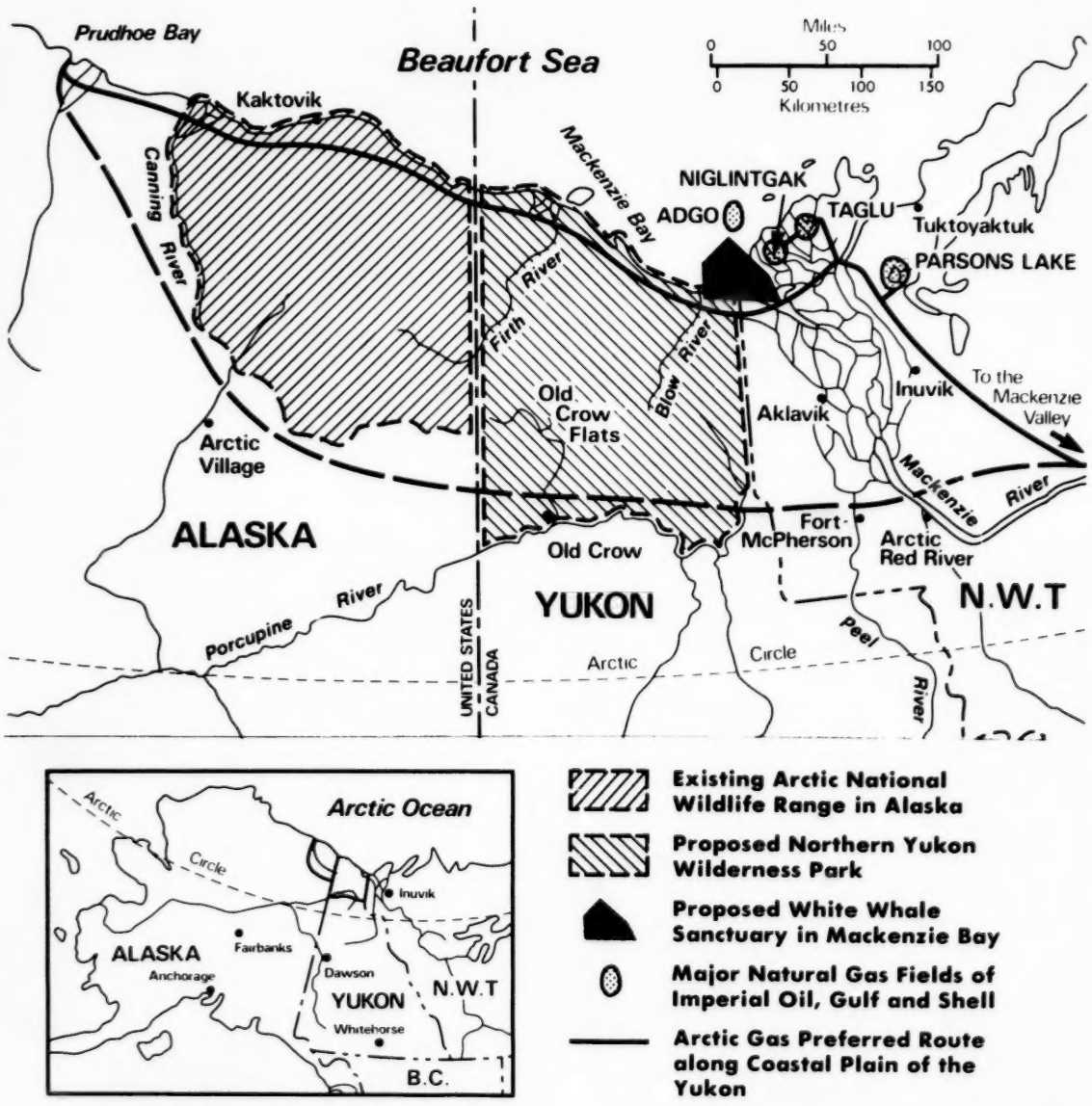
The usefulness of the funding was amply demonstrated. All concerned showed an awareness of the magnitude of the task. That is one of the legacies of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. Many Royal Commissions and impact assessment tribunals have now adopted the practice of funding intervenors who represent a legitimate interest and who are without the means, in the absence of funding, to represent that interest.

We held two types of hearings. The hearings went on for 21 months, almost two years. The formal hearings were held at Yellowknife, the capital of the Northwest Territories. There expert witnesses were heard and cross-examined. The proceedings resembled a trial in many ways. There the experts testified — the engineers, the biologists, the anthropologists, the economists, people from a multitude of disciplines who have studied the northern environment, northern conditions and northern peoples. There were 300 expert witnesses who testified at those hearings, many were from Canada. Others were Alaskan and from other countries of the world with an interest in the proceedings and with expertise gained through a lifetime of study. At the formal hearings all of the parties were represented by lawyers.

At the same time we held community hearings in each city, town, village in the Mackenzie Valley and the Western Arctic. There are 35 communities in the region. The majority are native communities. I held hearings at all of these communities. The people were given the opportunity to tell, in their own language and in their own way, what their lives and their experience led them to believe the impact of a pipeline and an energy corridor would be.

Let me turn now to some of the environmental consequences of construction and development of an energy corridor. If you have a map of Canada in your mind's eye, you know that the International Boundary between the Yukon and Alaska comes down like that, and then there's the Arctic coast that goes along like that, and then the Yukon is a configuration of the kind I've just described for you. If you built a pipeline from the Arctic coast of Alaska across the Northern Yukon, you would be opening up the calving grounds of the Porcupine River caribou herd. This is one of the last great herds of caribou in North America — 110,000 animals,. Every spring they journey from the mountains in the Yukon interior to the calving grounds on the Arctic coast. There they are able to leave the wolves behind, they can forage on cotton grass and bear their young before the onset of summer mosquitoes and bot flies.

In that same area of the Northern Yukon, in late August as many as 500,000 snow geese gather to feed on the tundra grasses, sedges and berries, before embarking to their wintering grounds. They must build up an energy surplus to sustain them for their long southward migration to California, the Gulf Coast or Central and South America. In that north western block of the Northern Yukon, the peregrine falcon,



from Report Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Vol. 2.

the golden eagle and other birds of prey still nest. These species are dwindling in numbers because of the loss of their former ranges on the North American continent and because of toxic materials in their feed. However in those remote mountains they still nest and rear their young undisturbed by man.

This ecosystem is unique to North America. It was never covered by ice during the Ice Age. Its magnificent wilderness and scenic beauty always has been protected by its inaccessibility. With pipeline construction, etc., it would no longer be inaccessible to man and his machines. Of course, that wilderness extends over the International Boundary into Alaska and the calving grounds of the herd extend for 100 miles or more east of the boundary into the Yukon and 100 miles or more west of the boundary into Alaska. So the question of protecting those calving grounds is an international question.

The proposal to build a pipeline across that area then confronted us with a fundamental choice. If a pipeline were built and an energy corridor established along that route, it would result in the Porcupine herd being driven from its calving grounds, reducing it over time to a remnant. The occupation of the lands used by staging snow geese would constitute a threat to the survival of very large numbers of these birds.

I recommended against the Arctic Gas route. That is, I recommended against the proposal to build a pipeline across the north slope of Alasaka, across Northern Yukon and then southeast along the Mackenzie River. I urged that an international wilderness area should be established, comprising on the Canadian side 9 million acres in the Northern Yukon and on the American side 9 million acres presently located within the Arctic National Wildlife Range in Alaska. Together they would constitute a magnificant area large enough to provide for the long-term wellbeing of its wildlife, especially of the Porcupine caribou herd and the snow geese. It would be one of the world's largest wilderness areas. Preservation would plainly be in keeping with the interests of the native people on both sides of the border. Certain essential conditions would have to be observed. The native people would have to be guaranteed the right to live, hunt, trap and fish within the area. They should play an important part in its management and in particular of the caribou herd.

If that pipeline route had proceeded across the Mackenzie Delta, it would have crossed the largest body of water in the Delta, that is Mackenzie Bay. This is an area within which I recommended a whale sanctuary should be established because in summer the white whales of the Beaufort Sea converge on the Mackenzie Delta to calve. The Mackenzie rises in British Columbia and in Alberta. Its tributaries are the Peace and the Athabasca and it carries warm water from these balmy provinces, B.C. and Alberta to the Arctic. Indeed sometimes in midsummer the water temperature in the Mackenzie Delta can reach 70° F. So the herd of whales, 5,000 animals, comes into the vicinity of the Delta and remains there throughout the summer. Its warm waters are critical habitat. Here they have their young and stay until the calves acquire enough blubber to survive when the herd returns to the cold oceanic water. Nowhere else, so far as we know, can they go for this essential part of their life cycle. The evidence was that oil and gas exploration and production activity could so disturb the whale herd that it would be unable to reproduce successfully and in time would die out. I concluded that certain waters within Mackenzie Bay must be preserved from any disturbance that would drive the whales from them in summer.

Now I proceeded on the assumption that in due course it would be necessary to transport natural gas from the Arctic to metropolitan centres in the mid-continent. I also proceeded on the assumption that we intend to protect and preserve our northern environment and above all else we intend to honour the legitimate claims and aspirations of the native people. By the way, those goals were not written down on a piece of paper in my basement one night. They were the goals declared by the federal government with the support of all parties in the House of Commons. I sought to reconcile those goals. I proposed an international wilderness area to protect the caribou. At the same time, since a pipeline could not be built across the north slope of Alaska and across the northern Yukon, I urged that consideration be given to an alternate route south from Prudeau Bay and then southeast from Fairbanks along the route of the Alaska highway across the southern Yukon and across northeastern British Columbia.

This alternate route was preferable from an environmental point of view. It lay hundreds of miles south west of the critical habitat for caribou, whales and other wildlife. Construction of a pipeline along the Alaska highway route would not threaten major populations of any species. If a pipeline had to be built it should be along that route. I proposed a whale sanctuary in Mackenzie Bay and was able to limit its boundaries to waters where no discoveries of gas or oil have yet been made. I recommended bird sanctuaries in the Mackenzie Delta and the Mackenzie Valley. Oil and gas exploration would not be forbidden but would be subject to the jurisdiction of the Canadian Wildlife Service. I said that after a period of time had passed it would be appropriate from an environmental point of view to build a pipeline if it were in the national interest from the Mackenzie Delta south along the eastern bank of the Mackenzie

River to transport the Canadian gas found in the Delta to metropolitan centres in Canada and the U.S.

We had to weigh a whole series of matters, some tangible some intangible. In the end, no matter how many experts there may be, we had 300 of them and approximately 900 ordinary people in 35 communities speak to the inquiry, no matter how many pages of computer printouts are assembled, there is the inelectable necessity of bringing human judgement to bear on the main issues. Indeed, when the main issue cuts across questions spanning the physical and social sciences, the only way to come to grips with it and to resolve it is by the exercise of human judgement.

The Government of Canada, in fact, rejected the Arctic Gas pipeline proposal, stating that if there were to be a pipeline built it would be along the alternate Alaska highway route. Canada and the U.S. agreed that it should be built along that route. My proposals for an international wilderness area, for a whale sanctuary and for bird sanctuaries in the Mackenzie Delta and the Mackenzie Valley attracted widespread support in Canada and the U.S. I think that the foundations have been laid for the development of a firm policy designed to protect the northern environment. In fact, the goal lies within our reach. Mr. Hugh Faulkner, then the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, in July 1978 withdrew the whole of the Northern Yukon from future industrial development to be dedicated as Canada's first wilderness park.

I also made recommendations regarding the settlement of native claims in the north, a subject that I'm here to discuss tomorrow night. I won't say anything about it now.

The main decisions about environmental impact in relation to the proposals to bring natural gas from the Arctic to the mid-continent were taken when the route itself was chosen. Similarly, the decisions we take at the beginning of the 1980's will determine the impact of overland and marine energy transportation systems in the Arctic. Where drilling for oil and gas is to be allowed to take place, are there to be areas of land and water forbidden to industrial man? What transportation mode is to be used — tankers or pipelines? What routes are to be used? Making the right choices initially will enable us to utilize our energy resources at the frontier and beyond and still preserve our northern environment.

It is impossible, indeed it is undesirable, to try to lift scientific and technological decisions out of their social and environmental context, to disentangle them from the web of moral and ethical considerations which provide the means of truly understanding the impact they will have.

The judgements we will have to make about these questions are not merely scientific and technical. I seek to make this point with emphasis. These are not merely scientific and technical questions, they are at the end of the day value judgements. It is impossible, indeed undesirable, to try to lift scientific and technological decisions out of their social and environmental context, to disentangle them from the web of moral and ethical considerations which provide the means of truly understanding the impact they will have. You just can't do that. It's a mistake. It is something that certainly I urged should not be done.

Since the Industrial Revolution we have thought of industrialization as the means to prosperity and wellbeing. So it has been to many people and to many parts of the world. We believe in an ever-expanding cycle of growth and consumption. That belief conditions our capacity and our willingness to reconsider or even to contemplate the true goals of the industrial system. There is a feeling that we cannot pause to consider where we are headed for fear of what we shall find out about ourselves.

If anything is plain in this world it must be that we on this continent shall have to get along with a smaller proportion of the world's energy and resources. This entails a reconsideration of conventional wisdom. I am not urging that we dismantle the industrial system. It has been the means to the material wellbeing of millions and the engine of prosperity for our country. But I do say that we must pause and consider to what extent our national objectives are determined by the need to care and feed the industrial machine. Our notions of progress have, in fact, acquired a technological and industrial definition. Even our terminology has become eccentric. Those who seek to conserve the environment are often described as radicals; those who are undertaking radical interventions in the natural world think of themselves as conservatives.

The debate about the future tends to become a barren exchange of epithets. The arguments between industrialists and environmentalists are often conducted at the top of their voices. There is a reason for this. Each have strong convictions about the future of industrial man and the world's environment. For the one side, the advance of industry and technology to the margins of the globe represents a kind of manifest destiny for western man, while for the other it represents an unacceptable threat to the future of the biosphere itself.

I wish to avoid being thought of as a partisan of either view, but I do urge that we adopt a

policy of rational and orderly development. Let us make sure that the debate about the future is a rational debate. We do not face a choice between unrestrained growth and consumption or stagnation. To reject the philosphy of unrestrained growth does not mean that we must choose scarcity and reject abundance. In fact, the implications of unrestrained growth and expansion are becoming everywhere apparent.

Examples of the pervasiveness of large-scale technology and marketing, out of control, can be seen everywhere — tankers cracking up on the beaches; infant formula peddled indiscriminately in the Third World; continuing destruction of the Amazon rain forest; the mining of soils in many countries; the blowout at Ixtoc I in the Gulf of Mexico which ran uncontrolled from June 1979 until February 1980. They have served as useful reminders of the tendency for enthusiasm for untried technology to outrun present scientific and engineering knowledge. It is a reminder which ought to have special significance for Canadians. Canada was in 1976 the first country in the world to embark upon oil and gas exploration in Arctic waters, the first to cross this technological and geographic frontier. Now the U.S. is embarking on a program of offshore drilling in Arctic waters. The Danes, no doubt, and the Scandinavians and the Soviet Union will soon follow.

We have learned much about the impact of oil on temperate waters. We know something about the damage it can do. We know, too, that the great oceans lying within these temperate latitudes have an enormous capacity to absorb oil and that their marine ecosystems possess great resilience. The Arctic waters do not have the same capacity for absorption as temperate waters, and marine ecosystems in Arctic waters do not have the same resilience as those in temperate waters. The industrialized countries do not have the capacity to clean up major oil spills in temperate waters. No responsible person claims that they would be able to do so in Arctic waters.

We in Canada and the U.S. are charged with the responsibility for the careful stewardship of the resources and environment with which we have been blessed. We have an obligation to future generations, indeed to the world to see that that inheritance is not wasted.

We should proceed with enormous caution, mindful of the magnitude of the risks. We in Canada and the U.S. are charged with the responsibility for the careful stewardship of our resources. We have an obligation to future generations, indeed to the world to see that our inheritance is not wasted. That stewardship is especially onerous in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the continent.

Now do not draw the wrong conclusion when I say that we must proceed with caution. We can never return to Auburn, there to live without industry and technology. It is, rather, the rational and orderly application of industry and technology that we must pursue, especially in the Arctic and the sub-Arctic, with due regard for environmental values and above all the rights of the native peoples. If we are to do this we shall have to reconsider our belief in an ever-expanding cycle of growth and consumption. This question concerns not only those of us who live in the industrialized democracies. It's not only we in the industrial democracies who are being urged to reconsider our belief in an ever-expanding cycle of growth and consumption.

One of the great heroes of our time, who came from a land that Manitobans come from, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, when he was expelled from the Soviet Union in the late '70s, wrote an open letter to the Soviet leaders. Writing to President Brehznev, Solzhenitsyn reminded him "of what any village greybeard in the Ukraine had understood from time immemorial and could have explained to the progressive commentators ages ago had the commentators ever found the time in that dizzy fever of theirs to consult. That a dozen worms can't go on and on gnawing the same apple forever, that if the earth is a finite object, then its expanses and resources are finite also and the endless infinite progress dinned into our heads by the dreamers of the enlightenment cannot be accomplished on it. We have squandered our resources foolishly, without so much as a backward glance, sapped our soil, mutilated our vast expanses with idiotic inland seas, and contaminated belts of wasteland around our industrial centres. But for the moment far more remains untainted by us, which we haven't had time to touch. Let us come to our senses in time; let us change our course."

The issues are in fact profound, going beyond the ideological conflicts that have so long occupied the world. Those conflicts were about who was going to run the industrial machine and get the benefits. Now we are being asked some different questions. How much energy does it take to run the industrial machine? Where does the energy come from? Where is the machine going? What happens to the people who live in its path? We stand then on the leading edge of history, driven by forces that require greater and greater use of energy and great and greater consumption of dwindling resources. Can we, as Solzhenitsyn urged, change our course? Upon the answer to that question depends the future of the world we know and of our environment.

Thank you very much.

Mr. Chairman: Thank you very much, Mr. Justice Berger. We'll now open the forum for discussion and I'll entertain comments, questions of all three speakers and any other contributions that anybody would like to make.

Mr. Keleher: I guess you must have mesmerized them, Sir. I'll start it off. When you went to the native peoples, and I need some information, had they been brainwashed, to use an aggressive word, by the proponents first or did you get them sort of tabula rasa.

Mr. Berger: You're still at the microphone which makes me fearful that you're going to ask another question.

Mr. Keleher: Just a simple "yes" or "no".

Mr. Berger: The industry spent considerable time before the inquiry informing residents of the benefits that a pipeline would bring. The native organizations had, I think it's fair to say, spent some time putting forward questions about the proposed pipeline. When we went up there it became apparent that we should not take the statements of the leaders of the native organizations as definitive. That is, we felt we should go to all of those communities and give people a chance to speak for themselves.

In some communities we heard perhaps 50 percent of the adult population. Many spoke in native languages requiring interpreters. They had had a good deal of time to prepare for the coming of the inquiry, so I am satisfied that we heard their own views about the pipeline, the future of industrial development, the impact they believed it would have and of their own aspirations for the future. So they were not tabula rasa in the sense that everyone is the compendium of all of his experience and knowledge. People there had some very incisive and shrewd and heartfelt things to say about the pipeline in the future.

They didn't comprehend all the technical aspects of pipeline construction, very few people do, but they understood that it would mean a great change in the social landscape of the north and they wished to address that question.

Mr. Keleher: I do have a second question. Did you then get information from the people that you would not have otherwise gotten?

Mr. Berger: Yes.

Dr. Maniar: About two years back somebody put some kind of cartoon in the Free Press, ridiculing the idea that you can make a passage under the pipeline every hundred or two hundred feet for caribou to go up and down which will not give them any problems and we will get the comforts of all the oil we get. Afterwards I also read that some engineers did propose to have a kind of passage under the pipeline. Was it just a fact or was it just a joke on us?

Mr. Berger: Caribou are a migatory species. The Porcupine herd journeys about 800 miles from the mountains in the Yukon interior to the coast in the spring and then back again in the fall. So its range is vast. Everybody, biologists and lay people, seems to have a view about whether caribou would cross pipelines. Now the Alaska oil pipeline is elevated and so arrangements have been made for the caribou to go under at certain points and in some places over. Now the trouble is that the Alaska oil pipeline lies really between two herds, so it is a little hard for anybody to say whether they're crossing or not. Are the ones crossing belonging to a herd on the other side or did they just get curious? Nobody seems to have figured all that out.

The only thing that seemed to emerge plainly and unmistakably from their evidence was this. In the northern Yukon, the Arctic coastal plain is critical for calving for caribou. That is the only place that they can calve. That means if industrial man occupies the calving grounds, caribou will be driven from the calving grounds and they won't reproduce because that is the only place in their life cycle that they can reproduce.

Now the experience in Alaska over 50 years, 100 years has borne that out because in Alaska they had many great herds. With the exception of two or three, they all are now reduced to a remnant of just a few hundred or a few thousand. The evidence of the biologists indicates that was because their calving grounds were occupied.

We're still learning about caribou, but the one conclusion I felt it appropriate to draw, the one inelectable conclusion that I felt emerged from the evidence, was that if you deny the caribou access to their calving grounds the herd will die out. That's why we tried to protect that area of the northern Yukon and the corresponding contiguous area of northeastern Alaska.

Mr. Emberley: I understand that you felt that development could proceed modestly in the north country with the local people having a major part in it. If this went on for a period of years before the pipeline began then the northern people might own a considerable portion of their own development and take part more in the running of their own part of the country and their share of the economy. Has anything happened in the last few years to change your opinion on this matter, or do you still hold this point of view?

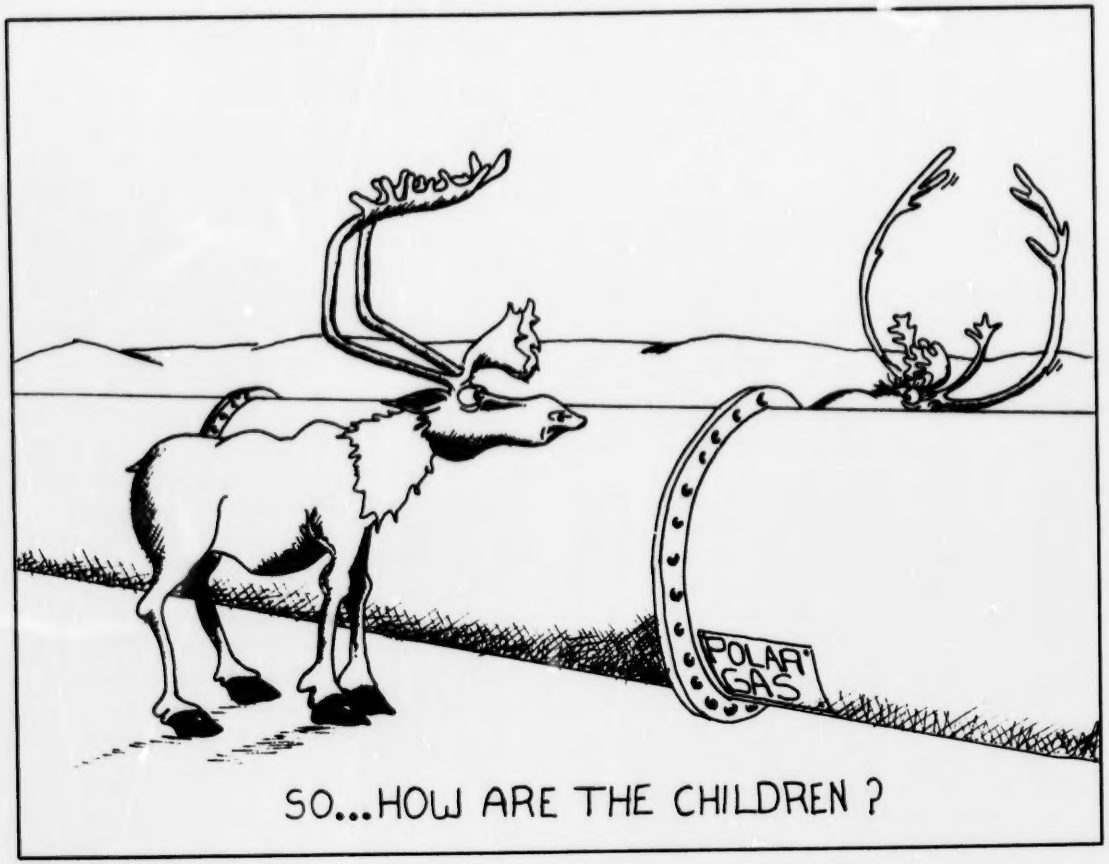
Mr. Berger: Yes, I still hold that point of view. I urged that in northern Canada we should try to build an existing strength. There was an indigenous native economy; 50 percent of all the food on the tables of native peoples still comes from the land. We should explore the possibility of enlarging the renewable resource sector instead of writing it off.

We should strengthen the traditional economy. A controlled harvest of caribou, moose, birds, marine mammals, etc. could provide a stock of protein for northern peoples and could provide employment and, of course, would strengthen community ties which can be endangered if not destroyed by sudden, massive and overwhelming industrial development. So the scientific committee has come out with a report this year that suggests that two to four times the present population of the Northwest Territories could be fed by strengthening the traditional economy — hunting, fishing and trapping.

I urged that there be small-scale logging and sawmilling operations established on the Mackenzie River because there are merchantable stands of timber there. It could provide small-scale development that would enable native people to rebuild their villages and to provide for their own needs without importing those prefabricated houses from places like Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Also I recommended that postponement of the pipeline project would give native people a chance to play a greater role in the political life of the north. Since then a native majority has been elected to the Northwest Territories Council that truly represents northern native interests and which works closely with the native organizations. The Territorial government used to be at loggerheads with the native organizations. They all went to Ottawa recently to make their presence felt and their voice heard with respect to the Constitutional proposals.

There is now a certificate program established at Fort Smith, a two-year certificate program for northern high school graduates in renewable resource management. They spend approximately a year on theoretical studies and approximately a year in the field learning to manage the fish and game resources. Those are the employment possibilities for native youngsters that I felt should be pursued because they are connected with their own people, their own past. They enable people to remain in touch with and even to live in their own communities.



78033, David Cox © M.E.C.

Dr. Lansdown: This morning a question came up that perhaps you could comment on. One of our chairmen felt that the costing of electricity, because it has a bearing on environmental matters on demand and growth, should be a part of the purview of our Council. Others felt quite differently. They felt that a Council established to look at environmental matters should stick to matters dealing with the physical environment and should keep away from matters like costing. This was also a problem some years ago before the National Energy Board. Probably it is a problem before us in dealing with the Alcan Smelter. Could you comment on that particular area, the separation of the "technical" from the "environmental"?

18 Winnipeg Free Press, Tuesday, December 8, 1981

Berger urges checks on land, energy development

Berger: an obligation

By Ritchie Gage

The man who successfully fought the MacKenzie Valley pipeline told a Winnipeg audience yesterday that Canada and U.S. have an obligation to future generations to take a careful, rational approach to land and energy development.

"We must pause and consider to what extent our national objectives are determined by the need for the care and feeding of the industrial machine," Mr. Justice Tom Berger of the B. C. Supreme Court told about 80 people at the 10th anniversity meeting of the Manitoba Environment Council yesterday at the Legislative Building.

Judge Berger was appointed by the federal government to hear submissions on the proposed MacKenzie Valley pipeline in March, 1974. In 1977, he recommended the pipeline follow the Alaska Highway and not cut through virgin territory in the Yukon and, as a result, Ottawa scrapped the MacKenzie delta plan.

Judge Berger said the implications of unrestrained growth and expansion are becoming apparent throughout the world. "We judge progress through technological and industrial advances," he said.

Oil tankers cracking up on beaches and infant formula being peddled indiscriminately in the Third World are examples of the pervasiveness of large-scale technology and out-of-control marketing, he said.

Judge Berger added that the blowout of the Ixtoc 1 oil well in the Gulf of Mexico, which ran out of control from June, 1979, to February, 1980, was a case of enthusiasm for untried technology outrunning scientific and engineering knowledge.

Mr. Berger: We dealt with engineering questions because they overlap with environmental questions. We didn't deal with financial questions which were left to the National Energy Board. They were well equipped to deal with them. In fact, I excluded evidence about financial aspects of the pipeline because I felt it wasn't within my mandate. I'm glad it wasn't. You can draw what conclusions you will from that.

Mr. Aitcheson: There are many large projects where no matter how many consultations you have with people, or how many technical studies you do in advance, you can't possibly tell what the long-term consequences will be. An example from the past is the settling of the Canadian Prairies. Nobody could have told in advance what the overall result would be, yet few here could argue that it should not have been done. There are many such today, the settling of the Amazonian rain forest or the use of chemicals in North America. Nobody can really tell what effects these are going to have no matter how much study you do in advance. Yet many of these projects may have good results in the end. I'm not sure from your talk how you would suggest one deals with these kinds of questions. I have great difficulty in dealing with these problems.

Mr. Berger: I'm glad that we both appreciate the difficulty. I really think it is a profound question. Take your example of the plains. If the plains were to be opened up to agricultural settlement, the farmland of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, the buffalo had to go. You couldn't leave it as a buffalo range. That what we've always thought of as progress. In the north, you can't grow wheat in the tundra. It is possible to make use of the north for the purposes of indigenous man who has been there for hundreds of years and industrial man who is now encroaching on the area. Yet to preserve the caribou, the snow geese and the whales, I think all of those things can be achieved. In my report I urged the means by which all of these could be reconciled. But it took three years of hearings to reach a judgement about it. That's, I think, the only way. There's a moral choice at the end of the road in all of these matters. We have the great good fortune in the north that there is real possibility if we use our heads to preserve the caribou, to enable native peoples to grow and to flourish in a way that wasn't even considered a century ago when the plains were opened up — and yet at the same time in due course to gain the benefit of the nonrenewable resources of the north, the mineral and oil and gas resources. That's, I think, a worthy task for Canadians. It's a moral choice and you can't just say, "Let's run it through the computer and see what the figures say."

Mr. Chairman: We've just about used up our time. If there is one more quick question or comment, I'll certainly entertain it. If not, I'd like to thank all our speakers for their contributions this afternoon — Mr. Green, Dr. Lansdown, Mr. Scrafield and Justice Berger. We've had an excellent investigation of many areas of interest to all of us. I'd also like to thank all those involved setting up the forum. It certainly has been a pleasure to be involved in it. Thank you all for coming out and making the afternoon so successful.

BANQUET MENU

VEGETABLE SOUP

TOSSED SALAD — HOUSE DRESSING

VEAL CORDON BLEU

DUCHESS POTATOES

GREEN BEANS & SLIVERED ALMONDS

BABY CARROTS CANDIED

ROLLS & BUTTER

ESKIMO ROLL

COFFEE & TEA

COUNCIL ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Manitoba Archaeologists
Canadian Manufacturers Association
Citizenship Council of Manitoba
Canadian Forestry Institute (Man Div.)
City of Winnipeg Council
Consumers Association of Canada
Ducks Unlimited (Man.)
East-Man. Regional Development Corporation
Entomological Society of Manitoba
Four Nations Confederacy
Home and School Parent-Teacher Federation of Manitoba
Interlake Development Corporation Inc.
Junior League of Winnipeg
Manitoba Association of Registered Nurses
Manitoba Association of Urban Municipalities
Manitoba Bar Association
Manitoba District Farm Business Association
Manitoba Environmental Research Committee
Manitoba Chambers of Commerce
Manitoba Farm Bureau
Manitoba Federation of Labour
Manitoba Forestry Association Incorporated
Manitoba Historical Society
Manitoba Institute of Agrologists
Manitoba Medical Association
Manitoba Naturalists Society
Manitoba Nursery and Landscape Association
Manitoba Parks and Recreation
Manitoba Teachers Society
Manitoba Wildlife Federation
Manitoba Women's Institute
Mining Association of Manitoba
National Farmers Union
Norman Regional Development Corporation
Parkland Regional Development Corporation
Pembina Valley Regional Development Corporation
Provincial Council of Women of Manitoba
Town of Selkirk Council
Union of Manitoba Municipalities
United Steelworkers of America Local 6166
United Steelworkers of America Local 7106
University Women's Club of Winnipeg
Winnipeg Labour Council

10 AC : 1 Nov. 25

Manitoba Environmental Council

10th Anniversary Celebration

Monday, Dec. 7, 1981

COUNCIL ROLL

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Bill Aitken
R. D. Howard
J. A. Knight
Diane F. Malley
Derek Muir
J. F. Palamarchuk
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Donna Blight
Bill Kennedy
A. S. Maniar
Lewis McCall
J. B. Nickels
Betty Pawlicki
Basil Rotoff
Barry Wild

Chairmen

Lloyd Axworthy, 72-73
Ken Arenson, 73-75
Allen Lansdown, 75-76
W. J. Turnock, 76-77
Onno Kremers 77-78
Rosemary Malaher, 79-80
Basil Rotoff, 80-81
Bill Kennedy, 81-82

Ministers

Sidney Green, 72-77
A. Brian Ransom, 77-79
Warner Jorgenson, 79-81
Gary A. Filmon, 81
Minister, 81

Honourary Members

Minister for the Environment
J. E. Mason
W. George Bowen
Catherine Howlett

Charter Members

P. W. Aitchison
William Bell
H. Bloy
F. M. Kelly
Rosemary Malaher
J. F. Palamarchuk
Gwen Parker
William O. Pruitt Jr.
A. H. Richardson
H. A. H. Wallace

Organizations

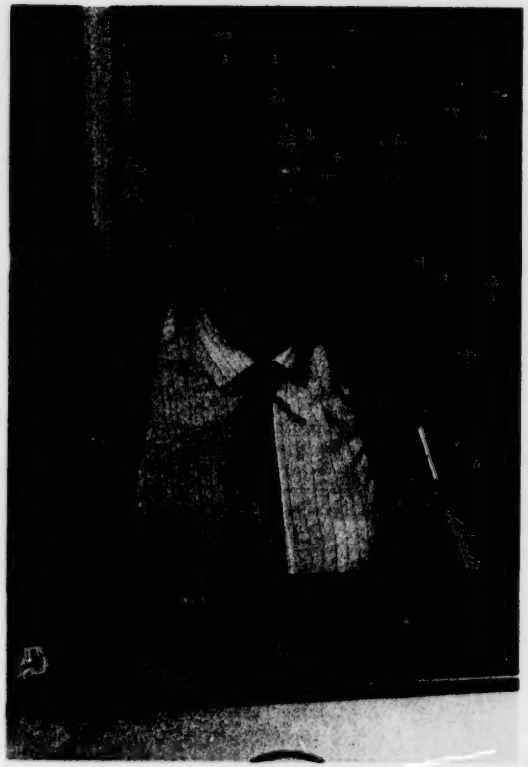
(See panel 5)

Executive Secretary

J. J. Keleher

WELCOME

Bill Kennedy



Mr. Minister, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen. Good evening and welcome to our 10th Anniversary Celebration Banquet. After a full day of considering briefs, reports and a public forum, I'm sure that you are looking forward to a relaxing and enjoyable evening; I can assure you that that is exactly what we have in store for you.

The Manitoba Environmental Council was an experiment as Mr. Green stated earlier today. That it has operated for 10 years must surely reflect credit upon the members, all of whom are volunteers. They have endured years of meetings and late hours with extraordinary perseverance. It is therefore a proud day for all Council members. Tonight, let us all enjoy the results of their endeavors.

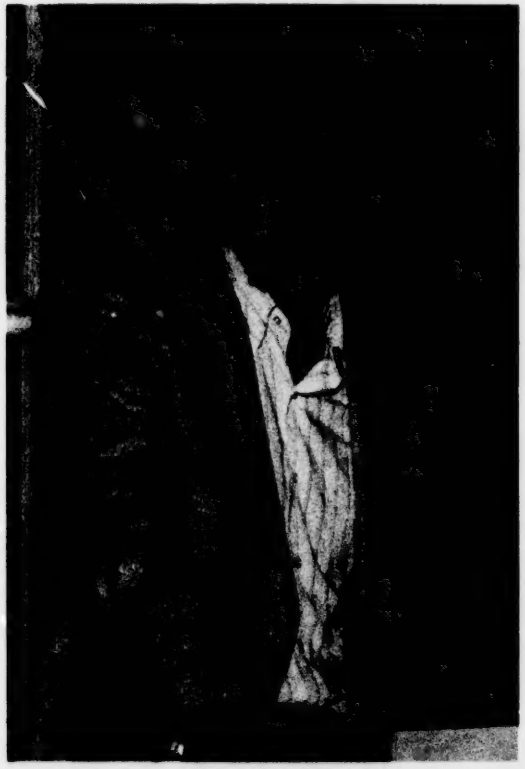
On behalf of the Council, I offer appreciation to the speakers who so aptly handled their respective topics during this afternoon's forum. Secondly, I would like to express sincere thanks to the persons responsible for co-ordinating this event. Their diligent efforts, obvious in the quality and punctuality of our Celebration activities, are definitely appreciated.

Included in tonight's program are a number of congratulatory messages, including one from the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council delivered by Mr. H. D. McRorie. Dr. Bill Turnock will deliver an address on behalf of the Past Chairmen and our Executive Secretary, J. J. Keleher, will provide us with an assessment of the Council. Tonight's activities will conclude with a presentation by Dr. R. W. Newbury, on "The River of Man and Nature." (Dr. Newbury's talk was unobtainable for publication — ed.)

Throughout its ten year history, the Council has had relatively few Ministers. In the past, appointments have usually been of a fairly lengthy duration, thus, allowing for the development of rapport with each Minister. However, the recent election has necessitated a change in the Council's Minister. The new appointment was made a very few days ago and we are extremely pleased that our new Minister has consented to speak to us on such extremely short notice. It is my special pleasure to introduce to you, tonight's first speaker, the Honourable Jay Cowan.

GREETINGS

Honourable Jay Cowan



Good evening ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for this opportunity to be with you on the occasion of your 10th anniversary.

First of all, on behalf of the Government of Manitoba, I congratulate you for a decade of dedication and effort towards improving our environment. Over the last ten years, you have successfully lived up to your mandate and responsibilities as a public advisory council for the Minister of Environment. Your role is extremely important and I will be calling upon you for advice and expertise in the months ahead.

From an environmental perspective the last ten years have been extremely exciting and challenging. Much pioneering work has pretty well been completed. We have seen the emergence of increased environmental consciousness; we are witnessing the ongoing development and utilization of sophisticated environmental control technology; we have welcomed the development of innovative environmental legislation; we have seen new emphasis on environmental planning; and we have seen the development, largely through groups such as this, of greater public participation in environmental protection. We have learned a great deal in the past ten years, and we have accomplished much. However, there is much to learn and even more to do.

I am of the opinion that we are now at a major crossroads in environmental decision making. We have now reached a point in our history that calls for some long term strategic environmental planning.

Too often in the past a significant portion of government effort in environmental management has been directed at "fire fighting". This effort has been essential. However, in many cases, we have been only applying mere short term solutions to real long term problems. It is now time for all governments to start the process of setting long term objectives and strategic planning in the entire area of environmental management.

It is in this capacity that you as a Council can be of greatest value. One of the major challenges I would like to see you continue in the years ahead is to aggressively encourage increased public awareness about environmental issues. I am convinced that the general public must become more attuned to our pressing environmental problems and must be a part of developing solutions if we are to reach long term

solutions that are publicly acceptable. I see this as a principal responsibility of the Council. Aside from the technical capability of the membership, a major advantage of the Council is your contact with various segments of society. You can thus assist in the dissemination of needed information. Together, we can ensure that Manitobans have the information required to shape a better tomorrow.

Consider that future for a moment. The challenges are great. We must come to grips with the whole issue of hazardous materials, especially the disposal of hazardous wastes. We must continue our efforts to ensure no damage to Manitoba waterways from the proposed Garrison Diversion Project. We must enter into some major environmental impact assessment procedures, more detailed than ever before in Manitoba. We must expand our efforts with respect to acid rain with all its provincial, national and international implications. We will continually face challenges such as the use, handling and storage of agricultural chemicals, disposal of empty pesticide containers, and developing comprehensive response programs in the event of accidents, urea formaldehyde foam insulation surveys, or lead in soil investigations.

The challenges are certainly there. It is up to all of us to continue to aggressively pursue those long and short term solutions. I am certainly looking forward to this important task. I know we can, we must, prove ourselves equal to the challenge.

In conclusion, I would like to once again express my congratulations on your 10th anniversary. You have my active support. I look forward to working with you in the months ahead.

ECO/LOG WEEK | A report on waste management and industrial pollution control

Vol. 9 No. 50 December 25, 1981

Manitoba Environmental Council marks 10th anniversary

Long-term planning must begin now: Cowan

Manitoba has reached a point in its history when long-term strategic environmental planning is needed, according to the province's new Environment Minister, Jay Cowan. He told the recent annual meeting of the Manitoba Environmental Council that governments must move away from the "fire-fighting" phase of environmental efforts prevalent in the past. Instead, he said, governments must now work "to expand the process of setting long-term objectives and of planning for the entire area of environmental management."

The annual meeting to which Cowan made his observations marked the 10th anniversary of the Council, and the briefs and recommendations presented by its various technical committees reflected both the diversity and complexity of the environmental issues to which the government must address itself now and in the future. (The Council itself is a public advisory body reporting directly to the Environment Minister.)

Among the subjects dealt with by the committee briefs were the proposed Alcan aluminum reduction plant in Manitoba, environmental impact assessments of major economic projects in the province, and atomic waste disposal. With respect to the proposed Alcan plant, the Council recommended in a brief prepared by its Environmental Chemicals Committee that before Alcan and the provincial government sign a main agreement and a joint venture agreement (which they have expressed their intention to do), information on certain environmental aspects of the project be obtained and made available to the public, either by Alcan or through appropriate government agencies.

This information, the brief noted, should cover the following areas: environmental monitoring (including background studies and monitoring during the project's construction and operation); emissions (the chemical nature and quantities); specific behavior and effects of emissions in the region of the plant (e.g. the influence of the region's climate on the behavior and effects of emissions); contingency plans (including back-up pollution control equipment); human health effects (including proposed plans to study possible long-term health effects); and updating of environmental controls (plans to update pollution control equipment as improvements become available).

The Committee noted that environmental impact studies begun in the fall (with reports due by January, 1982) at this point are unlikely to involve site-specific data collection on such factors as local climate and hydrology, flora and fauna, or specific air and water sheds of the proposed site during a full year cycle. A full annual cycle of field study should be augmented in the impact assessment by known or extrapolable data to take into account at least a 20-year cycle of natural variability, the brief stated.

Comprehensive monitoring throughout project life

Another brief by the Council's Environmental Chemicals Committee dwelt specifically on the need for environmental impact assessments of major economic projects in general undertaken in the province. It was recommended that such assessments be conducted simultaneously and given equal prominence with all other feasibility studies relating to major development projects.

In addition, said the Committee, comprehensive environmental monitoring should be carried out during the construction, entire operation and dismantling of projects. Guidelines for the preparation of the environmental impact statement should be published and subject to input from the scientific community and to public scrutiny before the actual studies begin, and

Seasons greetings from Corpus

This is the final issue of *Eco/Log Week* for 1981. We at Corpus extend best wishes to all our readers for a happy holiday season. Publication will resume with the first issue on January 15.

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10 CANDLES

J. J. Keleher

Ten is an oft-quoted number. It seems to have started with the 10 commandments; then was used by Laplace for his logarithms. There is also Agatha Christie with her 10 Little Indians. Lately the number has been associated with Bo Derek. Our Chairman has allowed me 10 minutes to speak to you at this 10th Anniversary Celebration. Therefore I've picked *10 Candles* as my topic.

Why *10 Candles?* Obviously because of this birthday cake. When the candles are lit, they could represent 10 accomplishments of this Council. Listing them in increasing order of importance provides a climax to this talk. Naturally the list only represents my personal opinion; the items themselves and their rankings will not be acceptable to everyone.

I feel slightly tremulous to be offering my opinions to this audience and its distinguished head table. Seated near me are representatives of the judiciary, legislative, and scientific communities. Perhaps I can relax a little by remembering that they are also human. An incident several years ago illustrates this point. One of the stenographers asked me if a letter which had been drafted was suitable for transmittal. It was to the Honourable Sidney Green, requesting his concurrence that the Environmental Management Division girl's baseball team be "Green's Queens." To me this agreement was highly unlikely. Shortly thereafter the girls took to the field with "Green's Queen's" stencilled on their T-shirts.

The Council's first accomplishment has been its vigilance towards the Garrison Diversion Project. It was the first to draw public attention in Manitoba to this threat. It was Lloyd Axworthy's idea to sponsor a forum on it (1) ((Numerals refer to "end notes" — ed)). Since 1973 the Council has continued to be active in this international environmental issue.

The cartoon contest merits second place. Its purpose has been "to foster thought and expression of Manitoba environmental problems, issues and concerns." Both the quantity and quality of the entries have been high. There were 2,342 entries for the first four contests (1977-80) and they have provided excellent material for our publications.

The next item in increasing importance was the adoption of a Wildlife Philosophy (2). It was born with great struggle. In fact the gestation period was several years and, at one time, it appeared as if it might be aborted. It is a singu-

lar document in Manitoba preceding by several years the unpublished one by the Department of Natural Resources.

Publications are the fourth success. Admittedly they are somewhat tardy in appearance but are a credit to the Council and one of its lasting benefits. It is satisfying to receive unexpected requests for them, e.g. London School of Economics, Brazilian Embassy. Such requests offset the difficulties with authors, administrators and printers that inevitably occur.

The median candle, to refer to my simile, is the organizational structure of the Council. The basic structure, devised by a task force (3), has served well and has been modified only slightly, e.g. the technical committees (4). Bylaws were established to regulate Council activities. A sensible parliamentarian, Catherine Howlett, has provided the expertise to effect any required changes.

Half of the Council's strengths have been listed. Inevitably the candles will go out, their cheerful flames replaced first by a spire of smoke, later by a charred wick similar to a fire-killed spruce. This would remind me of the Council's shortcomings. I have priorized 10 of them — starting with the most serious and ending with the least — the reverse of the accomplishment series.

Participation in Council activities by its members is the most serious shortfall. At Council meetings, of which there are only two per year, 50 percent attendance is about the highest ever attained; less than half of the membership bothers to attend the Council's main and most activity. This apathy is magnified by realizing that the organizations on Council could, and are encouraged, to send a substitute if their representative is unable to attend. Perhaps the lack of participation results because its need has not been emphasized to the membership.

The second most serious shortfall in the Council is the absence of planning. Only in Eden's Garden was there no lack of resources. Committee work has been dictated generally by its chairmen. The Board usually has been content to refer subjects for investigation to the appropriate committee but fails to check up on their completion.

The third fault is a lack of review of previous activities. The question of how well an event succeeded is not reviewed. Meeting evaluations could be made but are not. The same action could be taken with regard to forums, briefs, or the cartoon contest. Obviously certain individuals have corrected deficiencies but committee reviews have not been utilized.

Fault four is an absence of schedules. Originally Board meetings were at the whim of the Chairman. Generally the imminence of a Council meeting dictated the occurrence of Technical Committee meetings to provide briefs. The 1977 cartoon contest was the first event to be run by a schedule. It was initiated by Frank Humphries.

The median fault of the Council has been an absence of monitoring of its recommendations (resolutions or briefs). In its early years the Council acted as if each year was its first — i.e. it had no results to monitor. One remedial action was effected in 1978, namely to make the Past Chairman "responsible for adopted Council briefs or resolutions" (5).

The next defect has been in regards to co-operation with other organizations. Assistance from organizations represented on the Council has not been actively sought or offered. It took 9 years to communicate with them to ascertain their functions, size, etc. Some of them did not even know the name of their representative.

Fault 7 is a lack of members' pride in the Council. Some don't wish to be so identified even though they are on its Executive. This became evident as early as 1973 when a member travelled to Brandon for the Council and his nametag listed his organizational association. The same situation prevailed recently when a Board member used his "work" affiliation rather than the Council at a conference.

The last three shortfalls are concerned with missed opportunities. They have been assigned to the low end of the defective category not because of the lack of their intrinsic importance but because nothing can now be done about them.

The first of these omissions was the failure to respond to a request for assistance from the "Save the Shell" group. They proposed the use of effluent on land rather than dumping it in the river. The subject surely must be considered significant but no Council action was ever taken.

The second omission was the failure to respond to the Clean Environment Commission's written and verbal requests to make a presentation at its hearings on Red River water quality. Water quality in the Red River affects more Manitobans than that of any other water system. The Council had a stilled voice on this issue. Perhaps an even more important but neglected water issue was the establishment of Surface Water Quality Objectives and Stream Classification System. Our neglect was not total since presumably our water quality forum (6) was of assistance to the Commission. However, we made no presentation to the Commission's Hearing on this subject and therefore did not even check up as to whether the forum information was utilized.

The final fault, thankfully, of the Council was its handling of the Minister's request for advice on the establishment of Environmental Quality Standards for Manitoba. The request was made on March 15, 1978 and a Task force, etc., established (7). The only concrete result was an, as yet unpublished, environmental questionnaire

(8). This was the first such request by the Minister in the Council's history. Perhaps its novelty was the reason it was handled so ineptly.

Fortunately these 10 faults are past history and, following Santayana's epigram, can be used to either alter the Council activities or serve as a reminder not to repeat such mistakes. We shall therefore revert to the accomplishments list, a much happier task. The 5 best Council accomplishments now shall be presented.

Accomplishment 5 is that the Council has not confined itself to a jurisdictional environmental definition i.e. the environmental mandate of its Minister. It also has involved itself with environmental issues at the municipal and federal level. Examples are the Trizec garage (9) and Manitoba Hydro's power lines (10). Even at the provincial level, resolutions have been directed to Departments other than that of our own Minister's, e.g. Department of Education.

The fourth accomplishment relates to Council's growth potential. It has not been content to remain static but has attempted larger activities. A pertinent example are the forums. Originally they consisted simply of talks on a general topic. The Red River flooding forum was expanded to include a photographic display and a film presentation. The most complex forum was the one on hazardous chemical wastes which includes exhibits by 12 agencies.

The accomplishments item in third place has been the Council's adaptability. It has changed in response to an altered environment. The most dramatic change was its shift from an advocacy to an advisory group. This adaptation was in response to the attitude of its then Minister, the Honourable Brian Ransom. The Council's original slide into advocacy probably resulted from its preoccupation with the Garrison Diversion. Another change was the preparation of briefs rather than resolutions, a second directive of the same Minister.

The Council's second most important accomplishment has been the general harmony within the organization. One almost wants to knock on wood when mentioning this characteristic. It is difficult to substantiate this claim, however it can probably be done best by citing one of the few exceptions. Thus the understandably divergent views on hunting resulted in the resignation of a Council Member in 1977.

What accomplishment merits first place? We have survived. Fortunately, it is self-evident.

For a conclusion of my speech, these 10 flickering flames lead to a comparison between our Council and other Canadian environmental advisory groups. The Manitoba Environmental Council is the best provincial advisory council in Canada for the resources provided.

ENDNOTES

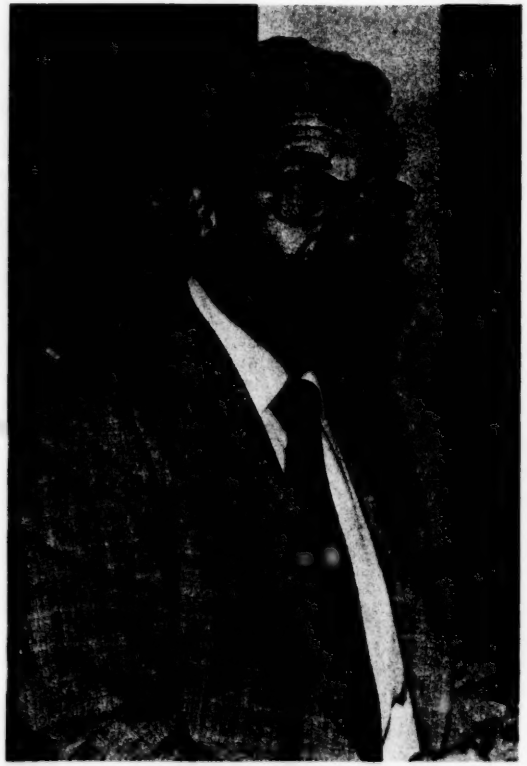
Notes refer to Council publications.

1. Study 2, 1974.
2. Annual Report Four: 1976, 1977: 53-55
3. Annual Report One: 1973, 1973: 25-28
4. Annual Report Three: 1975, 1975: 48-49
5. Annual Report Six: 1978, 1979: 51-52
6. Study 10, 1978.
7. Annual Report Seven: 1979, 1980: 53-55
8. Annual Report Nine: 1981, 1982: 34-36
9. Annual Report Three: 1975, 1977: 22-23
10. Annual Report Four: 1976, 1977: 20-25

Stan Eagleton, John Selwood and D.L. Fletcher.

PAST CHAIRMENS' ADDRESS

Dr. William J. Turnock



I am very pleased to have been asked to speak, on this happy occasion, on behalf of the past-chairmen of the Manitoba Environmental Council. We eight, Lloyd Axworthy, Ken Arenson, Allen Lansdown, Bill Turnock, Onno Kremers, David Punter, Rosemary Malaher and Basil Rotoff, share memories of occupying this challenging position, pride in the accomplishments of the Council in its 10-year history, and hope and confidence that it will continue and expand its role in the environmental affairs of Manitoba. Although the position of Chairman is demanding in time and energy, I'm sure that each of us has finished the term with a feeling of accomplishment and of satisfaction in working with willing, devoted and talented volunteers. The backbone of the organization has been and continues to be the technical committees. They have prepared and presented the many excellent briefs and resolutions of the past 10 years. It is appropriate to recognize and salute their activities on this occasion.

The past chairmen have continued to be active in Council affairs following their term of office, and six of us are here tonight. Only Lloyd Axworthy and Ken Arenson, whose careers have taken them away from Manitoba, are absent. Both have written to express their regret at their inability to attend this celebration and their best wishes for the future of the Council.

On behalf of all the past-chairmen it is my pleasure to congratulate the Manitoba Environmental Council on its accomplishments of the last 10 years and to express our faith that it will continue to play an effective role in the environmental affairs of Manitoba.

GREETINGS

H. Douglas McRorie

On behalf of the Chairman of the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, Dr. Don Chant, and those of us who serve as members of the Council, I would like to add my congratulations to the Manitoba Environmental Council on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the Council. I'm sure that the turnout and enthusiasm shown at the meetings earlier today and at the banquet tonight are indicative of the role that your Council has played in the past and more importantly, will continue to play in the future.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council have a number of projects currently under way and have or will be addressing nationally many of the same issues faced by the Manitoba Council at the provincial level. I should note, however, that many of the jurisdictional issues in terms of the environment rest at the provincial level and thus it is the efforts of your Council and your counterparts in other provinces which will ultimately determine our future progress with respect to environmental matters.

Let me conclude by offering my congratulations on 10 years of productive endeavors and my best wishes for the next decade now at hand.

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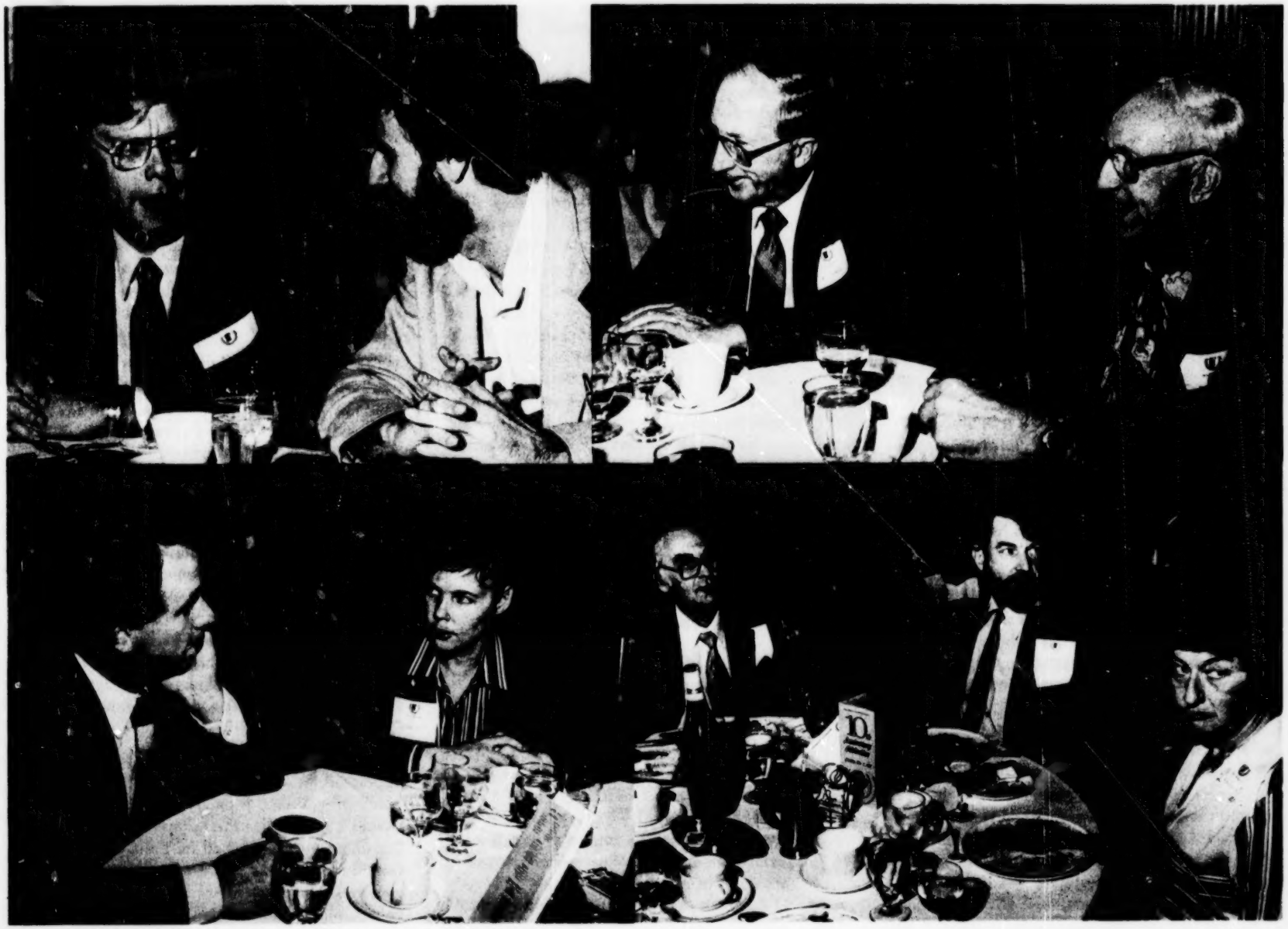
BT
I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THE CHAIRMAN AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE MANITOBA ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL FOR THEIR KIND INVITATION TO ATTEND THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS ON MONDAY DECEMBER 7TH 1981.

AS A FORMER CHAIRMAN I HAVE FOLLOWED THE COUNCILS DILIGENT EFFORTS TO HELP RAISE PUBLIC AWARENESS AGAINST THE DANGERS OF ENVIRONMENTAL NEGLECT.

ALTHOUGH UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE AT TODAYS CELEBRATION, I AM CONFIDENT THAT MR. JUSTICE BERGER AND DR NEWBURY WILL HAVE MANY ENLIGHTINING VIEWS TO SHARE WITH YOU. BEST WISHES

LLOYD AXWORTHY, P.C. M.P.
MINISTAR EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION CANADA

Bill Turnock and Dale Stewart



Top: Bob Newbury, Hon. Jay Cowan, F. Humphries and H.A.H. Wallace.
Bottom: A.H. Richardson, Diane Malley, J.J. Keleher, D. Punter and Jennifer Shay.

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Environmental Advisory Council

(Advisors to the Minister, Saskatchewan Department of the Environment)
1055 Park Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4N 5H4

December 7, 1981

Mr. Bill Kennedy,
Chairman
Manitoba Environmental Council
139 Tuxedo Avenue
Box 139
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3N 0H6

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I wish to extend the congratulations of the Saskatchewan EAC on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Manitoba Environmental Council. I sincerely regret that previous commitments made it impossible for Council to accept your very gracious invitation to attend the anniversary celebration.

Anniversaries of any kind tend to engender both retrospection and forethought. I think you can point with pride to a laudable record of past achievement which augurs well for the future. Please accept our best wishes for continued success during your second decade.

Yours truly,

R. Schneider for

Dr. N. O. Nielsen,
Chairman

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

Honourable Mr. Justice T. R. Berger

Mr. Justice Berger received his law degree in 1956 from the University of British Columbia and was called to the bar one year later. He practised law in Vancouver until Dec. 1, 1971, when he was appointed to the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Mr. Justice Berger's achievements during private practise were largely in the areas of labour representation, constitutional law, and native rights.

Judge Berger has been involved in public service for many years, having served as a Member of Parliament (1962-63), and Member of the Legislative Assembly (1966-69) for Vancouver-Burrard, as well as, Leader of the N.D.P. in British Columbia during 1969. Judge Berger was appointed Chairman of the British Columbia Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law in 1973.

In March, 1974, the Government of Canada appointed Mr. Berger as Commissioner of the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. Judge Berger's report was the largest selling single document ever published by the Canadian Government. It has had a major impact on the way in which inquiries are held, on environmental values, and on native rights in Canada. The

recommendations in the report have, for the most part, been accepted and implemented by the Government.

For his work as Commissioner of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, Judge Berger received a distinguished achievement award from the Sierra Club of North America in 1978 and was named an Honorary Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada in 1979. Mr. Justice Berger holds honorary degrees from eight Canadian Universities, is an Honorary Lecturer in the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia and an Adjunct Professor of Canadian Studies at Simon Fraser University.

Judge Berger is married to Beverley Crosby of Powell River. They and their two children reside in Vancouver.

Honourable Jay M. Cowan

Mr. Cowan, who has been active in labor and workplace safety in Manitoba, was first elected to the Manitoba Legislature in 1977, representing Churchill. Re-elected as an M.L.A. in 1981, Mr. Cowan is now a member of the Provincial Cabinet as the Minister responsible for Northern Affairs, the Communities Economic Development Fund, and Environmental Management.

Mr. Cowan has worked as a professional photographer and as a miner and surface worker in Lynn Lake. He co-ordinated the 1976 Fight-Back program for the Manitoba Federation of Labor and worked with the Informal Workers Training Program, co-sponsored by the MFL and the provincial governnment. Currently, he chairs the safety and health committee of the Manitoba Federation of Labor and is a member of local 5757 of the United Steelworkers of America. Mr. Cowan is also a member of the Manitoba Association of Rights and Liberties. His hobbies include photography and canoeing.

Sidney Green

Mr. Green, a native of Winnipeg, earned his law degree from the University of Manitoba in 1955. During the course of his studies, Sid was awarded a gold medal and the Viscount Alexander Award for the highest aggregate standing over four years.

A man committed to public service, Mr. Green served as a councillor of the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg from 1962 to 1965 before his initial election to the Manitoba Legislative Assembly in 1966. Since that time, Sid Green has been re-elected three times as an M.L.A. and has held no less than five separate portfolios as a member of the Provincial Cabinet. As the Minister of Mines, Resources and Environmental Management from 1972 to 1977, Sid Green was responsible for the establishment of the Manitoba Environmental Council.

A practising lawyer, Mr. Green has served as president of the University of Manitoba Alumni Association, president of the Winnipeg Film Society and as a director of the Red River Co-op.

Sid, and his wife Sally, reside in Winnipeg. They have four children.

Mr. J. J. Keleher

J. J. Keleher is a native Manitoban and has been Executive Secretary of the Manitoba Environmental Council since December, 1972. He graduated from the University of Manitoba (B.A.), received his Master of Arts degree from the University of Toronto and took further graduate studies at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor). He later earned a Certificate of Public Administration from the University of Manitoba. He started employment with the Manitoba Government in 1968, as Chief Fisheries Biologist. Previously he was with the then Fisheries Research Board of Canada from 1950, first as Biologist for Cisco Studies and later as Biologist in charge, Great Slave Lake Project.

Mr. Keleher is a member of the American Fisheries Society, American Institute of Fishery Research Biologists, a charter member of the Manitoba Chapter of Sigmi Xi and is listed in "American Men and Women of Science." He has been a member of the Governing Council of the Manitoba Historical Society since June, 1977. Mr. Keleher is the author of 36 publications and has edited 17 others.

J.J. is married and has three sons. His hobbies are book collecting and travel photography.

Mr. William C. Kennedy

Bill Kennedy received his B.Sc. (Civil Engineering) from the University of Manitoba in 1969 and his Masters in Environmental Studies from York University in 1972. While at the University of Manitoba, Bill attained the Dean's Honour Roll and served as Vice-President of the Students' Union.

During his professional career, Mr. Kennedy, as a Senior Planner and Project Manager with Damas & Smith Ltd., has carried out planning and impact studies for towns and major projects in many areas of Manitoba, as well as having worked on resources and economic planning projects for the Provincial Cabinet. Mr. Kennedy is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and the Canadian Institute of Planners.

Bill Kennedy has represented the landowners of South-Eastern Manitoba at the National Energy Board hearings on the proposed international transmission line slated for that area, has been a board member of the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Society, and is, at present, Chairman of the Manitoba Environmental Council.

Dr. Allen Lansdown

Dr. Lansdown, a graduate of the University of Manitoba (B. Sc., Civil Engineering), received his Ph.D. from Southampton University in 1965. After completing his doctorate, Dr. Lansdown was named as a Post Doctoral Fellow by the National Research Council for a term of one year. Since that time, Dr. Lansdown has been attached to the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Manitoba, where he now holds the rank of full professor. Dr. Lansdown also served as Department Chairman from Nov. 1967 until Dec. of 1973.

The recipient of numerous academic and professional awards, Dr. Lansdown has been honoured with a Commonwealth Scholarship, the Engineering Institute of Canada's Rutlan Medal, and a fellowship from the Royal Society of Arts (London).

Dr. Lansdown is a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada, the Canadian Society for Civil Engineering, and the Association of Professional Engineers of Manitoba. Allen Lansdown is a Past-Chairman (1975-76) of the Manitoba Environmental Council.

Dr. David Punter

Dr. Punter received both his undergraduate and graduate degrees from Cambridge University. As a botanist his area of specialization lies in plant pathology. Dr. Punter held the position of Research Scientist with the Canadian Department of Forestry from 1962 until 1968 when he was appointed as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Botany at the University of Manitoba. He attained the rank of Associate Professor in 1974.

The list of professional societies to which Dr. Punter belongs is quite extensive and includes the Canadian Phytopathological Society, the Federation of British Plant Pathologists and the Canadian Botanical Association where he also served as Treasurer. Dr. Punter has authored numerous publications and has been invited to deliver papers at educational institutions in Canada, the United States and England.

Dr. Punter has been involved in community service in Manitoba for over 15 years. His activities have included acting as a judge for both the Manitoba Schools Science Fair and Science Symposium, serving as a board member of Manitoba Naturalists Society. Dr. Punter's present involvements include serving as a member of the University of Manitoba's Northern Studies Committee, the Museum of Man and Nature's Program Committee, and as a member of the Executive Committee for the Anglican Diocese of Rupertsland.

David Punter's involvement with the Manitoba Environmental Council began in 1973 when he was first appointed as a member. Since that time he has served as a Committee Chairman, as Vice-Chairman and later, Chairman of the entire Council.

Dr. Punter and his family reside in Winnipeg. His hobbies are playing squash and choral singing.

Mr. Serge Scrafield

Mr. Scrafield received his B.A. (Economics) from the University of Western Ontario in 1970 and his Master of Environmental Studies (Regional Planning) from York University in 1974.

Serge Scrafield has worked as a Policy and Planning Analyst with the Provincial Government for the past 10 years. His initial appointment was with the Department of Industry and Commerce in 1972, where his area of concentration was the Regional Analysis Program and its subsequent recommendations for the development of Southern Manitoba. In 1976, Serge was appointed as Senior Policy Analyst for the Department of Municipal Affairs, where his responsibilities include the preparation and presentation of project proposals to the Provincial Cabinet, its various committees and the Interdepartmental Planning Board. Mr. Scrafield serves as the Manitoba Government representative on interprovincial committees such as Urban and Regional Research, as well as acting as Chairman or Secretary to several interdepartmental task forces.

Mr. Scrafield is a member of the Canadian Institute of Planners and the Soil Conservation Society of America. His community involvement includes having been a 'Big Brother' for over 5 years and coaching hockey at a local community centre.

Dr. William J. Turnock

Dr. Turnock, a native of Winnipeg, received his B.Sc. in Agriculture from the University of Manitoba in 1949, and later earned both his M.Sc. and Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota. Dr. Turnock conducted research into the population dynamics and biological control of forest insects for over twenty years before becoming a program co-ordinator and researcher with Agriculture Canada in 1972, and an Adjunct Professor in Entomology with the University of Manitoba in 1975.

'Bill' Turnock, who has served as the President of both the Canadian and Manitoba Entomological Societies, is a member of the Manitoba Environmental Council as well as being one of its Past Chairmen.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

An anniversary is a time for celebration and reflection. It was therefore natural to plan a special event for the fall of 1981 to commemorate 10 years of Council activity. The program on December 7, 1981 was grouped under the general title of "10th Anniversary Celebration." It is appropriate to acknowledge those persons responsible for it as well as those involved in preparing the material for publication.

A planning committee was established to organize the December 7 activities. The chairman was David Punter and the other members were J. J. Keleher, Bill Kennedy, Rosemary Malaher, Allen Lansdown, Dave Thompson and Bill Turnock. Mrs. Malaher handled the banquet arrangements.

The 10th Anniversary Celebration consisted of three functions. The first was a morning business meeting of the Council which was conducted by the Council Chairman, Bill Kennedy. The reports and briefs, etc. considered at that time are to be published in the Council's Annual Report Ten. In the afternoon, a public forum titled "The Environmental 70's: Review and Prospect" was held. David Punter served as its chairman. The invited speakers handled their assigned topics most capably and provided not only the audience with an enlightening experience but placed "on the record," their views on environmental events in the seventies. Their participation was understandably most appreciated.

The program ended with a banquet and associated "greetings" guided by Bill Kennedy. The presence of officials of Council organizations, as well as their representatives, added ambience to the event. The sentiments expressed by the speakers boosted the morale of the assembled Council members and doubtlessly increased their motivation for future undertakings.

The publication of the forum and banquet proceedings was greatly facilitated by the acquisition of a STEP '82 employee, Mr. Edward Sellers, who edited this study. The facilities of the Word Processing Centre, Legislative Building were utilized to provide the draft and final texts of the printed material. Mrs. Rosemary Unrau supervised this work which was executed most efficiently by Mrs. Rosemary Shanks. The recording of the December activities was carried out by the Office of the Legislative Assembly.

Sources of the study photographs have been indicated beside their captions. The actual activities on December 7 were covered by the Photographic Services Section of the Manitoba Government Information Services. This valued assistance was much appreciated.

The last acknowledgement is made to the secretarial pool of the Environmental Management Division who competently handled all correspondence connected with the actual celebration and its publication.

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